

39 1961

ALABAMA

ASKS ACTION BY CITIZENS

Birmingham Group Urges Solution Of Racial Issues

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A biracial group on human relations has urged Birmingham citizens to take the initiative toward solutions to racial problems in the city.

The Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations, a group with the announced aim of increasing communication between the races, urged citizens of the city to give this serious thought in the new year.

"The positions taken by both political parties in the recent elections," the council said in a statement, "demonstrate the increased bipartisan national interests in progress toward solution of the problems arising from the existence of a multi-racial population. In view of this the necessity of Birmingham facing its local problems in this area appears particularly urgent."

The statement said that unless the city and citizens take the initiative "to find sound, reasoned, unemotionally inspired, and long range solutions for these problems, there will be increased pressure for less adequate and less acceptable solutions imposed through national institutions."

"Southern political doctrines of states rights," the statement continued, "cannot survive in the absence of state responsibility demonstrated by constructive action to solve rather than postpone problems in this area."

"Attacks and counter attacks on the motives and purposes of opponents and proponents of change cannot be substituted for constructive discussion and action by responsible citizens who endeavor to apply principles of American Democracy and the Judeo-Christian teachings of love and justice," the statement said.

Birmingham body issues plea for racial unity

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations has issued a plea for racial unity, declaring it urgent that both colored and white residents find a solution to inter-racial problems.

"Unless Birmingham and its citizens take the initiative through local public and private institutions to find sound, reasoned, unemotionally and inspired long-range solutions for these problems, there will be increased pressure for less adequate and less acceptable solutions imposed through national institutions."

THE STATEMENT issued by the biracial group warned:

"Solutions cannot be devised which will have the necessary public acceptance among both races, unless there is a broader dissemination of all the varied ideas in this problem area from both white and colored communities."

"FEAR OF physical and economic sanctions, generally without substantial support, in fact, tend to stifle constructive discussion, because local political, business and religious leadership fail to give approval or encouragement to such discussion."

The group also criticized the local press for failure to report "significant facts in this problem area." It charged the press with distorting facts and spreading rumors, "thus making communication between the races more difficult."

Tuskegee race relations same as 32 years ago

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Charles C. Gomillion leader in the drive for voter registration in Macon County, says there has been "no progress" in race relations since he came here 32 years ago.

The president of the Tuskegee Civic Association made the statement last Tuesday, in a session here with six African and three white students from Stanford University who are touring the South on a "fact-finding" mission.

ALTHOUGH THERE has been considerable "material progress" among colored citizens the civil rights leader said, there is no evidence that racial harmony has been promoted.

In Macon County, colored persons outnumber whites by over 5-1 said Dr. Gomillion. There are 26,000 colored in the county, but only 1,000 are registered. On the other hand, whites number only 5,000 but 3,000 are registered, he pointed out.

"THE ONLY solution to the (voting) problem is to have the Federal Government guarantee qualified colored people the right to vote," he said.

Despite deteriorating race relations in Macon County, some good has resulted for the Negro, he said. "We have

more homes, less credit, and higher savings. Colored persons stopped living above their means."



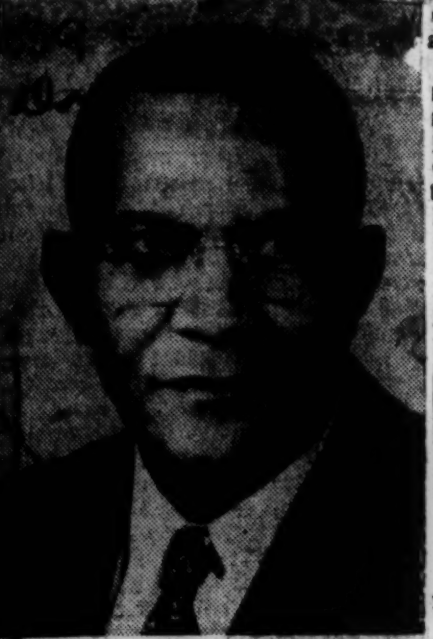
HOW VOTERS WERE FENCED OUT — Dr. Charles C. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, explains to students from Stanford University how colored people were gerrymandered out of the city of Tuskegee by a 1957 Alabama statute, which fenced all colored citizens except five out of the city.

The students are on a "fact-finding" tour of the South. Left to right, James Maina of Kenya, Dr. Gomillion, Arthur Spiegel, chairman of the Stanford African Desk of the Institute of International Relations; and Bemekole Decca of Liberia.

Dr. Gomillion Says There Has Been No Progress In Field Of Race Relations

By RAY BOONE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.
Dr. Charles C. Gomillion, leader in the widened drive for voter registration in Macon County, says there has been "no progress" in race relations since he came here 32 years ago.

Dr. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, made the statement Tuesday, December 27, in a session here with six African and three white students from Stanford University who are touring the South on a "fact-finding" mission.



DR. CHARLES C. GOMILLION

mission. Although there has been considerable "material progress" among Negroes, the civil rights leader said, there is evidence that racial harmony has been promoted.

"No white person in Macon County will meet with Negroes to discuss any type of problem," said Gomillion, head of Tuskegee Institute's Department of Social Science.

Many whites would probably say race relations were better years ago, he told the students, who listened with rapt attention. "But that's because the Negro was staying in his so-called 'place,'" he added.

Elaborating on the lack of communication between the races, he said Negro citizens and whites come in contact "only on business terms." "They meet only as merchant and customer or employer and employee," he said.

However, he reasoned that even

this small degree of communication is diminishing, especially since Macon County Negroes have restricted trade with white merchants since 1957, closing the town's movie theater and several stores. The withdrawal of trade by Negroes was touched off after all but five Negro voters were fenced out of the city of Tuskegee by a 1957 Alabama statute that changed the city boundaries.

The Supreme Court unanimously reversed the dismissal of a suit (to determine the constitutionality of the 1957 statute) by lower courts and sent the case back for trial.

Dr. Gomillion said that the biggest problem facing the Negro group is getting registered, a voter prerequisite in Macon County. He charged that the board of registrars apply discriminatory tactics in keeping the Negro applicant from the polls.

Discrimination continues to follow the Negro group at the polls, he said. "All 108 workers at the polls are white. Not only is this political discrimination, but economic discrimination also."

In Macon County, Negro citizens outnumber whites by over 5-1, continued Dr. Gomillion. There are 26,000 Negro persons in the county, but only 1,000 are registered. On the other hand, whites number only 5,000, but 3,000 are registered, he pointed out.

"The only solution to the (voting) problems is to have the federal government guarantee qualified Negro citizens the right to vote," he said.

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31—Dr. Charles C. Gomillion, leader in a Negro drive for voter registration in Macon County, says there has been "no progress" in race relations since he came here 32 years ago.

Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and former dean of students here, made the statement Tuesday, in a session here with six African and three white students from Stanford University who are touring the South on a "fact-finding" mission.

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Tuskegee Leader Says:

'No Race Progress in 32 Years'

By RAY BOONE

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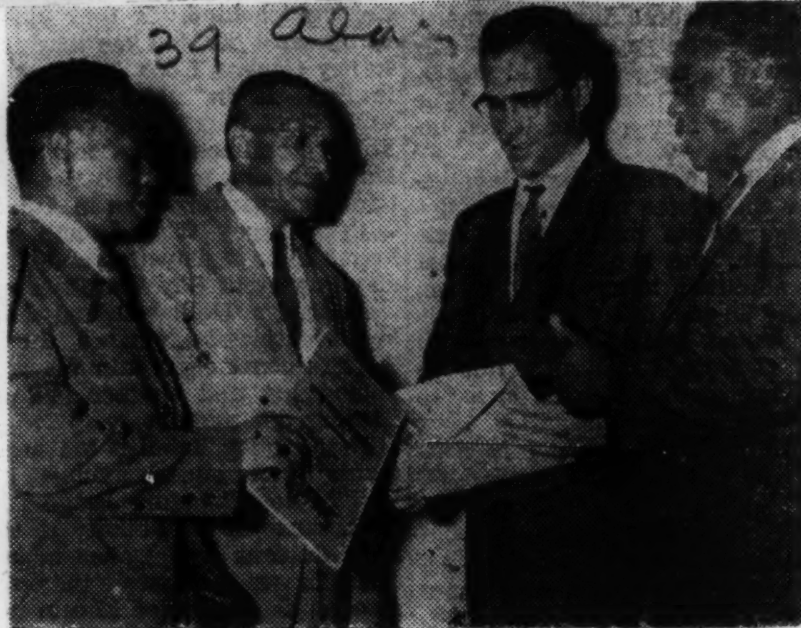
MANY WHITES would probably say race relations were better years ago, he told the students, who listened with rapt attention. "But that's because the Negro was staying in his so-called 'place,'" he added.

However, he reasoned that even this small degree of communication is diminishing, especially since Macon County Negroes have restricted trade with white merchants since 1957, closing the town's movie theatre and several stores.

The withdrawal of trade by Negroes was touched off after all but five Negro voters were fenced out of the city of Tuskegee by a 1957 Alabama statute that changed the city boundaries.

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NEGROES FENCED OUT—Dr. Charles C. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, explains to students from Stanford University how Negroes were gerrymandered out of the city of Tuskegee by a 1957 Alabama statute which "fenced" out of the city all colored citizens except five. Left to right: James Main of Kenya, Dr. Gomillion, Arthur Spiegel, chairman of the Stanford African Desk of the Institute of International Relations, and Bemekole Decca of Liberia.

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'No Progress' In Ala., Says Leader

Deteriorating Race Relations Seen

Chicago Defender
By RAY POONE

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RESTRICTED CONTACT

Elaborating on the lack of communication between the races, he said Negroes and whites come in contact "only on business terms." "They meet only as merchant and cus-

tomers or employer and employee," he said.

However, he added even this small degree of communication is diminishing, especially voter registration in Macon County since Macon County Negroes have restricted trade with white merchants since 1957, closing the town's movie theater and several stores.

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ATTENDING AN Alabama church meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association are six African and three white students from Stanford University who made a whirlwind, fact-finding tour of the South during their holiday break. The students plan to submit their findings to the U. S. State Department.

Interracial Group Urge Improved Race Relations In Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala. — A long the motives and purposes of op- silence was broken here when an ponents and proponents of change interracial group of citizens issued cannot be substituted for construc- a statement urging action to im- tive discussion and action by re- sponsible citizens, who endeavor to apply basic principles of American Democracy and the Judeo-Christ- ian teachings of love and justice.

This city has long been consid- ered one of the worst places in the nation with regard to its treatment of Negro citizens. In fact, it has been called "the Johannesburg of North America." The Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations, which in- cludee both white and Negro min- isters among its members, issued a message to Birmingham citizens in which it said in part: "Unless Birmingham and its citizens take the initiative through local public and private institu- tions to find sound, reasoned, un- emotionally inspired, and long ange solutions for these prob- lems, there will be increased pres- sure for less adequate and less ac- ceptable solutions imposed through national institutions."

"Attacks and counter-attacks on



THE FINE old Dixie art of gerrymandering Negroes out of voting districts is explained to visiting Stanford university students by Dr. Charles C. Gomillion, president, Tuske-

gee Civic Association, using Maina, Kenya; Dr. G. Arthur Spielgel, chair, Stanford African Desk of Institute of International Relations; and Bemekole De point, Left to right, James of Liberia.

Negroes Are Denied Rehearing

Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Four-

teen Negroes sentenced for integration attempt on a Birmingham city bus two years ago, have been denied a rehearing of their appeals.

The Alabama Court of Appeals announced denial of the applications Tuesday without comment.

The same court last month denied the Negroes' appeals on the ground that transcripts of testimony taken in lower court were not filed in time.

Tried in Birmingham City Court on disorderly conduct charges, the 14 appealed to Circuit Court in Birmingham and then to the Court of Appeals.

Defendants are the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth; J. S. Phifer, Arthur Lee White, the Rev. C. F. Jackson, Johnny C. Collins, Annie Buckley, Alfred Thomas Joe Hendricks, Jim Hendricks, Willie Butler, Roverta Brinson, James C. Suttles, Doris Burrell and Lillie Bowman.

The city charged that Shuttlesworth, who was not on the bus, discussed plans for bus integration with a newspaper reporter at a Negro gathering earlier in the day. He was fined \$100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail.

Phifer drew a 60-day jail term and a \$100 fine. The others were sentenced to 180 days in jail.

Montgomery group offers plan for race relations

Baltimore, Md.
MONTGOMERY, Ala. —

The Montgomery City Commission was handed four proposals last week and warned of integration attempts by colored citizens if they are not approved.

Uriah J. Fields, president of the Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Society, told the commissioners that colored groups would attack racial barriers at Sidney Lanier High School and the public library unless they:

1. HIRE A minimum of 12 colored policewomen at colored school crossings.
2. Allow non-whites to use the library one day a week on a segregated basis within the next 30 days.
3. Create a bi-racial committee to seek to ease racial tension and restore harmony.

4. Pave a predominantly colored street and adjacent sidewalks.

Fields has been criticized by other colored leaders here because he confines his demands to the improvement of conditions within the limits of racial segregation.

Other organizations here are actively engaged in ending racial barriers.

station five miles north of here; Harbert Construction Corp. workers had backed a truck crane up to a well to get water to wash the drag line motor when the vehicle's cable struck a high tension wire.

Williams, foreman for the Birmingham firm, and John Simons of Bonifay, Fla., operator of the drag line, had time to jump from the rubber-tired vehicle. However, Williams hit part of the metal truck and was glued to it by the high voltage.

Simmons tried to free the man but was unsuccessful. Hardwick then rushed up from some distance away and threw himself against Williams' body; absorbing the voltage which killed him but saved the life of the white man.

Negro Worker Dies In Attempt To Save White

Houston, Texas
MARION, Ala. — (AP) . . .

Willie Hardwick of rural Bollinger was electrocuted near here last week as he saved the life of a Doman white man.

Officers said Hardwick a Negro and Jack Williams were working on a construction project at the U. S. fish culture

Human Rights Council Gives To Atlanta Women's Committee

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — "This contribution is a small representation of the love and encouragement which 150,000 members of the American Council on Human Rights send to the people of Atlanta in their struggle for human dignity." These words preceded a contribution of \$1,000 which Miss Marie Barksdale made to the Atlanta Women's Steering Committee last week.

Miss Barksdale is a member of the Executive Committee of ACHR and Executive Director of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

include Mrs. Theodore M. Alexander, designer; Millie Dobbs Jordan, Spelman college teacher; Mrs. Rufus Clement, librarian; Mrs. Benjamin E. Mayes, sociologist; Mrs. Clayton R. Yates, director of Carrie-Steele Pitts orphanage; Mrs. Lorimer D. Milton, civic worker; Geneva Haugabrooks, president of the Atlanta Women's Federated Club; Margaret D. Bowen, former basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Mrs. F. Earl McLendon, former vice-president of the Links, Inc.

The Committee was formed as an aftermath of the sit-in demonstrations by Atlanta University System students to provide guidance and financial aid.

The group has given food to students who missed campus meals while picketing merchants, written letters to offending stores and made personal contact with local and state officials in an effort to end discriminatory practices in Atlanta.

MEMBERS AID OTHER COMMITTEES

Steering Committee members are also serving on subcommittees such as the "Job-opportunity Committee," "Fair and Equitable Employment Committee," "The Mayor's Committee" and the "Student-Adult Liaison Committee."

They have pledged to see their fight to a successful end by soliciting help from other citizens, transporting students to picket lines, making speeches to inform the public about the existing economic boycott against downtown stores, and providing aid to families of children who are "test cases" in school suits.

THE MEMBERS

Members of the group in-

Negro Youth, 18, Pulls White Boy Out Of Stream

By STERLING MELHORN

Special to the Commercial Appeal

PARKIN, Ark., March 11.—

An 18-year-old Negro youth was credited with saving the life of a 5-year-old white boy here Friday, City Marshal Curtis Young said.

Mr. Young said Larry Dennis

Eldridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Eldridge of Parkin and his playmate, Tommy Eugene Orman, 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Orman, were playing under the bank of a sand pit on the St. Francis River near their home Friday afternoon.

A part of the bank caved in, throwing young Eldridge into six feet of water. "The Orman youth managed to hold onto the bank and screamed for help," Mr. Young said.

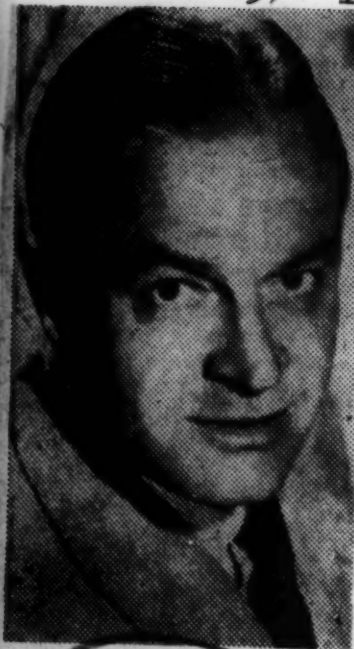
Willie Lee Johnson, 18, Negro day farm laborer, was walking along on top of the 15-foot bank when he heard the screams. He saw the hand of young Eldridge sticking out of the water. "He pulled off his shoes and jumped into the water to save the youth," the marshal explained. After a thump or two on the back, Larry coughed up the water. Saturday he was "none the worse for his unexpected dip" but more leary of his "former playground," the marshal said.

Equality For All Theme Of This Hot Stove League



Once an American institution, the old country store stove is still a hot item in Proctor, Ark., where customers, both Negro and white, settle down to bask peacefully in its warmth. The old coal burner is the center of social activity in the store operated by "Mr. Charlie" Dabbs (in rocking

chair at right). The stove is a real rarity today, when even the relatively few surviving country stores have switched to gas heat. In addition to humans, the stove attracts dogs and even a pet parrot and two pet monkeys that live in the cages at left rear. (UPI Photo)



BOB HOPE BROTHERHOOD WEEK PLANNED Actor Bob Hope Named National Chairman

Actor Bob Hope has been named national chairman of Brotherhood Week to be observed Feb. 19-26 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The announcement was made by Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the organization.

Brotherhood Week was first observed in 1934 and is celebrated each year during the week of George Washington's birthday as a re-dedication "to the ideals of our Judeo-Christian heritage and the democratic values upon which our nation was founded," Dr. Jones said.

Last year, the National Conference of Christians and Jews presented Hope with the National Human Relations award, the organization's highest honor.

Dr. Jones said, "Entertainment and the arts are powerful weapons in the educational campaign against prejudice. Used properly, as Bob Hope has, they will accent the essential dignity of the individual and will strengthen the

common bonds of the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God."

Brotherhood Week Sparks Housing Plea

A campaign aimed at breaking up the pattern of residential segregation will be a highlight of the Washington area observance of National Brotherhood Week, Feb. 19 to 26.

In addition, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon will be among the guests at a Brotherhood dinner tonight at the Sheraton Park.

The dinner, held by the sponsoring National Conference of Christians and Jews, will hear a message from President Kennedy, honorary chairman of Brotherhood Week.

Brotherhood awards for 1961 will be presented at the dinner, one of a series being held across the Nation, to John J. O'Connor, professor of history at Georgetown University, Mrs. Henry Gichner, Washington social worker, and John B. Duncan, Recorder of Deeds for the District.

All three are being honored for "outstanding and significant" contributions to area racial relations.

A "Good Neighbor Campaign" to get at least 10,000 area residents to sign anti-discrimination pledges was launched yesterday. Laura K. Popenoe, campaign director, said yesterday that the cards "give people of good will a platform from which to speak."

"Practically," she added, "the process of the campaign is just as important as the product. We distribute a four-page educational pamphlet on housing with each card."

Mrs. Popenoe said that 60,000 of the cards, which pledge the signer to "welcome into my neighborhood any person of good character, regardless of race, color, creed or National origin," have been distributed to volunteer workers.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

NATION GETS PLEA FOR BROTHERHOOD

Annual Week of Observance

Opens Tomorrow in Many Churches and Temples

By GEORGE DUGAN

Brotherhood Week, conducted annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews since 1934, will begin tomorrow.

Its main goal is to remind Americans of the ideals of their Judeo-Christian heritage and the democratic values upon which this country was founded.

The 1961 theme is "Brotherhood: Believe It! Live It! Support It!"

Special programs will be held in thousands of churches, synagogues and community centers emphasizing the moral values underlying the brotherhood concept.

A statement issued yesterday by Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the national conference, said that "the crucial issue is whether we can mobilize our moral and spiritual strength in order to survive."

"At stake are peace and man's hope for it," he said. "At issue is whether moral law and spiritual values will prevail in the world or succumb to totalitarian force and a materialistic ideology."

Brotherhood Week was first suggested to the national conference in 1933 by Msgr. Hugh McMenamin of Denver, a Roman Catholic priest.

Catholic Charities Drive Set

The forty-second annual appeal of New York Catholic Charities will be held from April 23 through May 3, it was announced this week by Msgr. George E. Guilfoyle, executive director. The 1961 goal has been set at \$3,325,740.

The appeal will be conducted by 17,000 volunteers in the 401 parishes of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. They will make a house-to-house canvass of Catholic families in the archdiocese, which includes Manhattan, the Bronx, Staten Island and the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Sullivan, Orange, Ulster and Rock-

land.

Catholic Charities has 192 affiliated health and welfare agencies and institutions in the archdiocese.

Before the general appeal opens, the Cardinal's Committee of the Laity will begin soliciting special gifts from business and professional persons. The committee will function throughout the year.

Unity Series Planned

Clergymen of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox faiths will participate in a weekly series of Lenten discussions on church unity beginning at 8 P. M. on Wednesday in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Springdale, Conn.

In announcing the series, the Rev. W. David Crockett, rector of the Connecticut church, emphasized that no specific merger plans or projects would be endorsed.

Rather, he said yesterday, the series should be regarded as "an opening of the door to greater understanding among Christian people who are now separated."

"This is to be an attempt to sweep away some of the cobwebs in our minds which get in the way of understanding and appreciating one another and will be entered into in the spirit of love and charity as is right among brethren," Father Crockett observed.

Woman to Take Pulpit

For the first time in its 142-year history, All Souls Unitarian Church at Lexington Avenue and Eightieth Street will hear a woman minister preach from the pulpit tomorrow at 11 A. M.

She is Mrs. Berjoughie Andreassian Hascall, for the last year director of religious education at All Souls. Mrs. Hascall took her Bachelor of Divinity degree at Colgate Rochester and later did graduate work at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. For six years she taught religion at Mount Holyoke College.

Bergen Interfaith Concert

Bergen County's first interfaith concert of sacred music will be held in the auditorium of Temple Sinai, Englewood, N. J., at 8:30 P. M. on Wednesday.

The program will include mu-

sic of both the Christian and Jewish faiths sung by choirs of the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood; Galilee Methodist Church, Englewood; the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, and Temple Sinai Church and synagogue-goers over the county have been invited to attend.

Dispensation for Holiday

Cardinal Spellman has granted a dispensation from the Lenten fast and partial abstinence for members of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York on Wednesday, George Washington's Birthday.

A similar dispensation has also been granted for March 17, St. Patrick's Day. A dispensation from abstinence has been granted for Holy Saturday, April 1, but the day will remain one of fast.

Dr. Cory to Be Feted

A testimonial dinner will be given for the Rev. Dr. David M. Cory at 2 P. M. tomorrow at Cuyler Presbyterian Church, 358 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Cory was pastor of the church from 1926 to 1955, then executive secretary of the Brooklyn division of the Protestant council of the City of New York for five years. He is presently pastor of the Homecrest Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and Moderator of the Brooklyn-Nassau Presbytery.

Sons of Revolution Service

The seventy-first annual church service of the Sons of the Revolution, commemorating the birth of George Washington, will be held at Riverside Church at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. McCracken, pastor of the church, will preach.

Religious Appointments

The Right Rev. Arthur Michael Hollis, Anglican Bishop of Madras from 1942 to 1954, has been named Henry W. Luce Visiting Professor of World Christianity at Union Theological Seminary. . . . The United Church of Christ announced yesterday the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon E. Mackey of Philadelphia as head of the denomination's newly organized stewardship council. . . . The Rev. Hallam Shorrock Jr. has been named secretary for Asia of the division of inter-church aid of the World Council of Churches.

Phillip Winkfield The Call Brotherhood Kansas City, Mo. Speaker Feb. 2-24-61

DENVER, Colo. — Ash Wednesday was the beginning of a 40-day period for most Denverites. It was not only the beginning of Lent, but the beginning of Brotherhood Week.

Phillip Winkfield was guest speaker for the Woman's Forum monthly luncheon of the Y.W.C.A. His speech told mostly of his position as Commissioner of Community Relations and how the commission could be used in the community and the good it can do.

He has gone through an adjustment period and is now ready to work. In his opinion, better employment is more important at the present time than housing.

"The social world is moving at a rapid pace," says Winkfield, "and we won't have time to go through the long process as of yesterday."

"Children also must have responsibility so they will also learn at a early age. Conduct of our children reflects on the home."

We must love our children but we must also rule with an iron hand. The challenge that the Negro has as the result of suffering makes him more capable of leading, especially during Lent for out of hardship has come strength.

Four Miami Groups to Take Part In Brotherhood Week Program

Miami Herald
Four Miami vocal ensembles will participate in the Singers Workshop Brotherhood Week program scheduled for 8 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 19, in the Miami Conservatory concert room, 2973 Coral Way.

3-19-61
The groups are the Temple Zion A Capella Choir directed by Harold Tokayer, the Church of the Visitation Choir directed by Susan M. Sabatino, the Plymouth Congregational Church Quartet, and the Miami Chorale directed by Roy Oliver. Mr.

Oliver is head of the Conservatory's modern music department.

The Temple Zion choir will sing Israeli, Jewish liturgical, and Yiddish music. The Visitation Choir will sing Latin motets, hymns, and portions of Catholic masses. The Plymouth Quartet will sing Bach chorales and Protestant hymns. Mr. Oliver's Chorale will sing plantation songs and other southern melodies, in observance of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War which is being observed throughout the country.

The public is welcome.

BROTHERHOOD AWARDS GO TO TEEN WRITERS

Chicago Tribune
Honored at Ceremony
in Daley's Office
Feb. 16-61

Two brothers from Hyde Park High school were among 18 teen-age journalists honored in Mayor Daley's office yesterday for outstanding editorial promotion of the recent 1961 Brotherhood week.

The mayor assisted officials of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in presenting awards for the best Brotherhood week stu-

dent newspaper issues, editorials, and feature stories.

Mother Watches Proudly

First prize in the feature story category went to Stephen Cotton, 14, of 935 E. 49th st., a Hyde Park junior. His brother, Richard, 16, a senior, won two second place honors in the editorial and special issue categories.

The boys' mother, Mrs. Eugene Cotton, proudly watched the ceremony. "Steve's talent seems to be more in the literary line," she said, "while Ricky is equally good in mathematics. He's valedictorian of his class and has been accepted at Oberlin college."

Other first place winners included Shirley Killinger, 17, of 8451 Manistee av., of St. Francis de Sales High school, for the best editorial, and the Lyons Township High school Lion, for the best Brotherhood week issue. Co-editors of the Lion are Sherry Anderson, 17, of 309 S. Spring av., La Grange, and Tom Hillstrom, 17, of 317 N. Waiola av., La Grange Park.

"Day by Day Job"

Daley congratulated the teens as he joined Luke P. Carroll, managing editor of Chicago's American and 1961 Brotherhood week press chairman, in presenting the awards.

The prizes included \$300 in savings bonds, gift certificates, and reference books.

The problem of promoting brotherhood is one of the most difficult for the mayor of any large city, Daley said, adding that it must be worked at all year on a day to day basis.

"We're making progress because of the fine people in this room and people like you," he said. "But let's do more to promote the understanding which is so necessary among all peoples of our country as well as among all

peoples of the world."

This Is First Year

David M. Sweet, Brotherhood Week chairman for northern Illinois, praised the efforts of students in making the writing contest, which was held for the first time this year, a success. He said the N. C. C. J. hopes to make it an annual event.

Honorable mention awards in the contest went to the Kelvyn Park Panther, edited by Marilyn Lennert; the Lane Technical High school Daily,

**ED SULLIVAN GETS
TEMPLE'S AWARD**
New York Times
Honored at B'nai Beshurun
for Aid to Brotherhood

Divisiveness Is Scored

Jan 2-19-61
International sabbath services were held in a number of New York synagogues yesterday on theme of Brotherhood Week.

At Congregation B'nai Beshurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street, Ed Sullivan, the television figure and newspaper columnist, received the congregation's fifteenth annual brotherhood award for his "notable service in the fields of culture and entertainment for the improvement of goodwill and understanding among members of various faiths."

In his sermon, the Rev. Dr. William Berkowitz said the revolution was "the most striking development of the twentieth century." The mass media, especially television, he declared, hold "vast potential" as a force for good.

Acknowledging the criticism of television by teachers, parents and intellectuals who dislike its catering to the common taste, Dr. Berkowitz observed:

"If used properly, this medium can change the culture of America and the Western world. Television can do much to foster brotherhood and understanding between nations and racial and religious groups. It can make the world one community by putting men, women and children into one sphere of

ideas."

He called Mr. Sullivan an ambassador of goodwill and an exponent of brotherhood "who has converted television into a power for good."

Charles H. Silver, president of the congregation, welcomed to the service representatives from a number of New York churches and synagogues. Mr. Silver, who is president of the Board of Education, said:

"There are few places in the world where a convocation like this can take place, where Christians and Jews can gather to honor men whose service lies above sectarian values."

New COAHR Leader Is Militant Fighter

ATLANTA — The new chairman of the Atlanta student movement group, the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR), is known as a "gentleman," a "scholar," and a "militant" freedom fighter.

He is Charles A. Black, a native of Miami, Fla.

The 20-year-old Morehouse College senior who succeeds Lonnie C. King Jr., as head of the anti-segregation group that has sparked protests here since March, 1960, has already made a name for himself as a firm believer in the principles of decency and fair play.

BLACK SPENT several days in the city stockade last winter during the height of lunch counter sit-ins, and has spent many hours on the picket line.

He has represented Atlanta at several southwide and national conferences, and brings experience, wisdom, and proven leadership ability to an important post in the Atlanta community.

Hail Atlanta Negroes for Dignity Move

ATLANTA — Members of Atlanta's Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, the student group that has initiated anti-segregation protests here since March, 1960, have issued a document praising the Negro community for its devotion "to human dignity," and warned of possible political use of the lunch counter integration question.

Downtown merchants agreed to integrate lunch counters here after May 5, and have been given a final date for integration sometime in October.

The statement issued as a point of clarification to the community, thanked Atlantans for the aid and comfort they gave students, and emphasizes that it was not the students who solved the lunch counter question but the citizens of the city.

"You are the reason downtown merchants agreed to integrate their facilities," the statement reads. "You made segregation unprofitable for them." It continues, referring to the 1,500-strong picket lines and winter-long boycott that caused profits to tumble in the downtown area.

The students also reaffirmed their belief in "gaining those rights which are inherently ours as members of the human race and as citizens of these United States."

Renewal Seen Free of Race Discrimination

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Mon. 1-30-61 P. 1-B
**But Human Relations Council
Scores High Rent SW Housing**

By James R. Carberry
Staff Reporter

The District Commissioners' Human Relations Council
has found no evidence of racial discrimination in Washington's urban renewal program.

The Council told the Commissioners last week, however, it is "regrettable" that much of the new housing being built in the Southwest renewal area is priced out of reach of the people who formerly lived there.

The Council recommended a comprehensive study of the people dispossessed by the District's redevelopment activities — where they have gone, what accommodations they have found and what they are paying for them.

The Council report, which has not been made public, is the outgrowth of a Negro clergyman's charge last summer that urban renewal in Washington is actually "urban removal."

Minister's Protest

The minister is the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church at 9th and S sts. nw. At a rally sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Fauntroy described the big Southwest Washington project as an attempt by "investment interests" to establish a multi-million dollar building program "on the shoulders of race prejudice."

In its investigation for the Commissioners, the Council consulted with representatives

Mr. Dwyer ington University. He worked for several Washington construction firms and as a Government land surveyor and railroad land evaluator in New Mexico.

He joined the Bureau of Standards in 1917 and became chief of the Cement Reference Laboratory when it was organized in 1929. He held the post until his retirement in 1956.

Mr. Dwyer was the author of many technical papers on the improvement of cement.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth H.; a daughter, Helen, and a son, Edward, all of the home address, 9421 Bulls Run pkwy., Bethesda; another daughter, Jean Donnelly, of North Beach, Md., and another son, John R. Jr., of 4507 Sangamore rd., Bethesda.

A requiem mass will be offered at 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. Jane Frances de Chanthal Church, 9701 Old Georgetown rd., Bethesda. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Eugene J. Heisley

Eugene J. Heisley, 54, Mid-Atlantic district sales manager for the American District Telegraph Co., died Saturday at his home, 2903 N. Stafford st., Arlington.

Mr. Heisley, who was a native of Aldan, Pa., came to

Washington as a child and attended the old Washington Business College, the Washington College of Music and Johns Hopkins University.

He worked for the Navy Department and Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., before joining ADT.

Race Issue Fund OK'd

By Bryant

He Wants to Tell

U.S. 'True Story'

By RICK TUTTLE

Capital Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE—Gov. Farris Bryant urged authorization Thursday of a half million dollars in state funds toward a Dixie campaign aimed at telling the "true story" of Southern race relations to the nation.

Bryant, who was elected on a pledge to preserve segregation by every lawful means, said he was tired of having Florida reviled for erroneous impressions of racial strife in the state.

The plan was offered during the 1959 Legislature by Rep. W. H. Reedy of Euclid, but it ran into a veto by LeRoy Collins, Bryant's predecessor.

Collins declared in June 1959 he was vetoing the bill on financial and philosophical grounds.

"It would be a waste of the taxpayers' money," he maintained.

He added that the segregation problem is "at best a monumental, complex and difficult one."

"It has been complicated by extremists who, on the one hand, would throw all caution to the wind in their haste to change the status quo and, on the other hand, by those who would be equally irresponsible in resisting change of any kind anywhere."

The Reedy bill, he claimed, was neither a "sound nor practical proposal."

Under the bill supported by Bryant, Florida would contribute half a million dollars to finance a program of telling the facts of race relations in the South if at least four other states made an equal contribution.

No other state has yet adopted the proposal, but Reedy thinks they will if Florida takes the first step.

Reedy said Thursday that with Bryant's support passage of the bill at the upcoming session of the Legislature is a foregone conclusion.

"We have been the victim of unfavorable publicity," Bryant said at his news conference. "I feel a great deal can be done to correct the erroneous impressions which are handicapping our industrial effort."

"As long as industrialists feel there is racial strife — which you know as residents is not true — they will hesitate before moving into our state," he said. "I think we would benefit more from the program than our sister states."

When asked how he felt about segregation, Bryant replied:

"It is preferable, natural, and I believe inevitable."

He said he thought a proposed bill to expel any student or professor who participated in a segregation demonstration would be unconstitutional.

He said he had not yet decided who will make up a committee to advise him on racial questions, but Negroes would be included.

FLORIDA

Pope Urges World To Drop All Social/Racial Barriers

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John XXIII, in a message beamed around the world to mark the 30th anniversary of the Vatican radio, entrusted the station anew Sunday with helping in the task of overcoming "the barriers of nationality, of race, of social class."

The 79-year-old head of the Roman Catholic Church used the occasion to give his apostolic blessing to "the whole human family."

It was just 30 years ago Sunday that Vatican radio went on the air, with Pope Pius XI delivering an inaugural message. Guglielmo Marconi, pioneer in the development of radio, assisted the Vatican in setting up the station and introduced the Pope in that first broadcast.

Since then the station has become a powerful voice of the Roman Catholic Church, broadcasting in 29 languages—17 of them spoken in Iron Curtain countries where the Church is suppressed.

Despite jamming, the Vatican beams 30 hours of broadcasts a week to Communist states.

Pope John noted the growth of Vatican radio in his message, saying it had provided "this Apostolic See with an effective means and opened new ways for the announcing and the spreading throughout the world of truth and charity."

"The (Vatican) radio waves," the Pope said, "diffuse an invitation to that truth which alone can save man from the danger of succumbing to his natural inclinations by restoring him to his dignity as a son of God."

"These waves also spread forth and amplify an invitation to charity, to overcome in mutual respect the barriers of nationality, of race, of social class, to summon us to the supreme good of union, of mutual collaboration and of harmonious and constructive understanding."

Youth Can Help Race Relations

NEW YORK — Youth can and must work to improve race relations in America, the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., told the third annual high school work study day at St. Francis Xavier high school last week.

With high school students from public and parochial schools throughout the city participating, discussion sessions were held on the implications of race relations in education, government and the Church.

PLANNED BY STUDENTS

The day was organized and planned by high school students themselves working with the cooperation of the Alumni Race Relations Council and the Catholic Interracial Council of New York.

Father LaFarge told the more than 100 students attending that it is vitally important for youth to be interested in the interracial problem and to be eager to work for its solution.

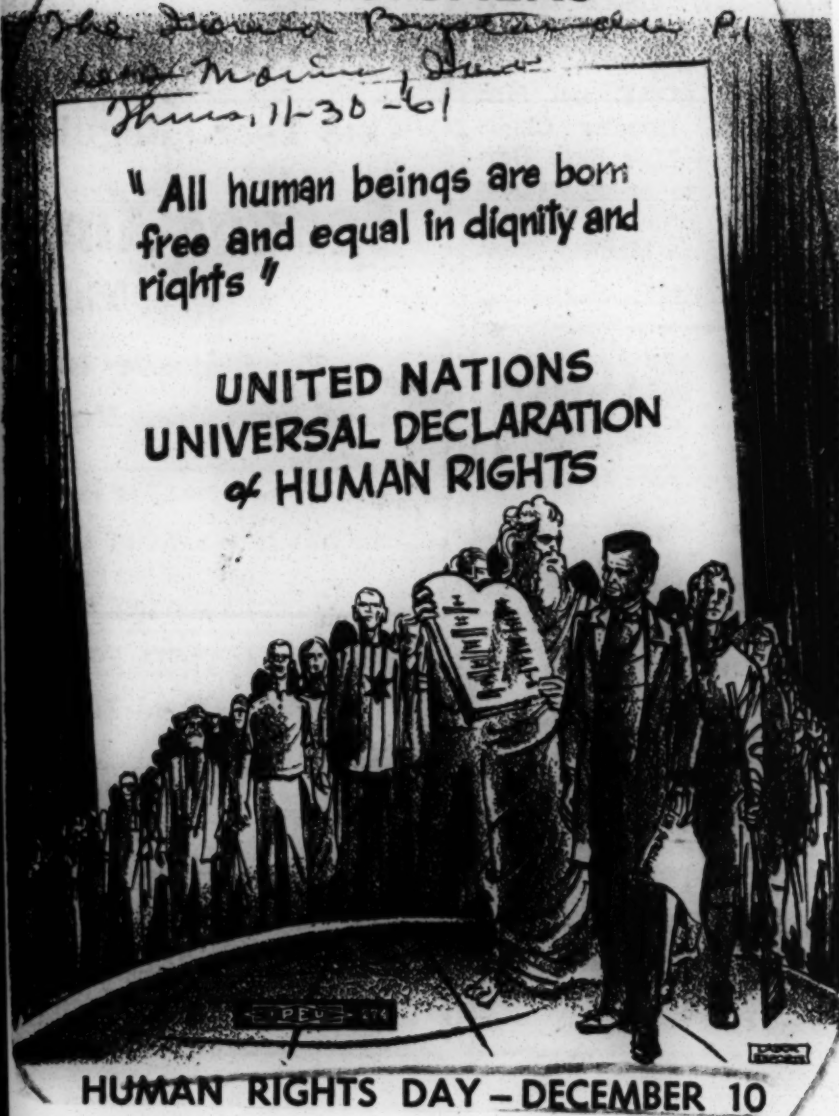
Our image before the world, he said, is directly affected by what we do in this area.

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CO-SIGNERS

GENERAL

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY
DECEMBER 10



Asks Program To Aid Negro-Jew Relations

The Defender
Chicago Ill.
PHILADELPHIA — A national Jewish leader called last week for "free and candid discussions" as part of a program to improve relations between Negroes and Jews. He warned that conflict between the two groups "serves only the cause of the segregationists."

He said a "potent source" of tension was the Negro Moslem movement, although he doubted whether the bulk of its followers were presently committed to anti-Semitism.

Nathan L. Edelstein of Philadelphia, chairman of the national Governing Council of the American Jewish Congress, said that "despite some disturbing signs there is no reason to believe that anti-Semitism has affected more than a small part of the American Jewish Community."

Edelstein, who is also chairman of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, noted that although influential Negro leaders have publicly stressed the contribution of Jewish organizations in the fight for racial equality, "the mass of the Negro community is yet unaware of that contribution."

He spoke at a meeting of the national Governing Council of the American Jewish Congress in the Warwick Hotel here. Nearly 200 leaders of the Jewish organization from various sections of the country attended the two-day meeting.

The human relations official contrasted the "close collaboration" among Negro and Jewish leaders on the civil rights issue with what he termed a "lack of understanding between the Negro and Jewish rank and file."

He said the influx of Negroes into the large cities of the North had brought them into increasing contact with urbanized Jewish communities, giving rise to increased tension and competition between the two groups.

Negro resentment of Jews stems in part from the fact that Jews are members of the white community at whose hands Negroes have long suf-

3 Negroes, White Man Charged in Bus Melee

Three Negroes and a white man were arrested Tuesday after a fight over seating arrangements on a bus, police said.

This involved the largest number of persons among several here since bus desegregation went into effect two years ago.

Two of those arrested, identified as Negro college students, were listed as John Edward Gullatt, 18, of Rte. 5, Marietta, and Robert Lee Grier, 18, of 202 Avery St., Marietta. They posted \$15. collaterals each at city jail on charges of disorderly conduct-disturbance.

A 16-year-old Negro girl who police said was en route to her job at a restaurant when the disturbance flared on a Marietta-bound Trailways bus on Luckie Street, NW, was turned over to Fulton juvenile authorities.

Patrolmen P. F. Bennett and W. J. Moss said a white man, William Edgar Richards, 34, of 1709 Washington Ave., Marietta, also was booked on charges of disorderly conduct-disturbance.

Patrolmen and Lt. H. J. Cope said they were told a white man objected to where Negroes were sitting on the bus and asked the driver, H. L. Dickerson, to make them move.

Dickerson said he had no such authority, officers said they were told. The white man went toward the rear of the bus and the fight started.

Witnesses were quoted as saying that at one point before police arrived some of those involved were down in the aisle.

Bennett said he answered a call to the 500 block of Luckie Street, was told of a disturbance on the bus and arrested those who were pointed out as being involved.

One such incident last year involved a white man and a Negro on a trolley.

Interrace Meet On Rights Slated Here

Religion and the civil rights struggle will be the theme of the second Southwide interracial conference sponsored here next week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The conference will be held Wednesday and Thursday at Clark College. Workshop meetings will occupy most of the delegates' time, but two speeches are also scheduled. Rev. Louis Twomey, S.J., director of the Institute of Labor Relations at Loyola of New Orleans, will speak to the group Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning Mrs. M. E. Tilley of the Southern Regional Council will speak.

The last such conference was held in 1959. It was devoted to the moral implications of the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling, and it drew around 150 persons from throughout the South.

THIS YEAR'S theme is "Religious Cooperative Action and the Civil Rights Crisis in the South."

Separate workshops will deal with religious dimensions of the civil rights crisis, the school desegregation crisis, practical considerations involved in the desegregation of public facilities, and the problems of unemployment bias.

Dean Rusk Addresses Interracial Banquet

United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk flew back to Washington, D.C., Thursday night after a swiftly moving one-day visit to Georgia with his wife, which was climaxed with a speech before the Atlanta Bar Association, attended by Negro lawyers, and escorts or wives.

Mr. Rusk, who was born in Cherokee County, made several short speeches here after landing at Dobbins Air Force Base in a U.S. military plane.

The highlight of the visit was an interracial banquet held at the Biltmore Hotel by the Atlanta Bar Association. Mr. Rusk talked on American domestic problems, especially in Southern areas, and how they had a direct effect on American foreign policy. He also spoke on Laos and the Congo.

Negroes attending the banquet were not seated according to race if was reported. Negroes attending were: Attorney and Mrs. A. T. Walden, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Birnie, Atty. and Mrs. D. L. Hollowell, Mrs. R. Pruden Herndon, Atty. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. C. Clayton Powell, J. E. Salter, Atty. S. S. Robinson, Atty. and Mrs. Thomas J. Henry, and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Johnson.

Mr. Rusk, whose speech before the Atlanta Bar Association was delayed by events of the day, and the many speeches before him, caught reporters by surprise by announcing from the beginning that he would refrain from placing President Kennedy in an embarrassing situation by following up on comments about the Cuban situation. Instead he spoke on two other trouble spots, Laos, and the Congo.

Rusk declared that the Congo, policed by United Nations teams, had had its troubles, but the peoples were apparently working their way out of a difficult situation.

"Cuba is near, but Laos and the Congo seem far away," he said. He continued that negotiations for a nuclear weapons ban at Geneva seem complicated and far away, "but these problems will affect us all. We cannot be free here if wars are a flame in other parts of the earth."

Rusk declared "We must not concede that development has to be slow under a Democracy. The facts do not show it."

Prior to the bar association speech, Rusk went on a whirlwind

Rusk told residents of Cherokee County, and Reinhardt students, that opportunities such as his elevation to the post of secretary of state were available to them as well as other Americans.

Rusk declared, "America at its best is the good America. It will find itself linked to people all over the world. We are building and shaping a new world. This is the great task. It can be accomplished with the help of universities," he said. He turned to the world picture, and declared, "We must recognize there are still great areas of ignorance which may be critical to the future of the world. He lashed at what he termed a lack of talent in the world and called on colleges to help it develop.

Interracial Religious Meet Wednesday

The Southwide Interracial Conference of Religious Leaders, as a part of its opening session, will open with a citywide public meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. at Kresge Hall, Clark College. Bishop W. R. Wilkes, prelate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia will preside. Music will be rendered by the Clark College Choir under the direction of Professor J. DeKoven Killingsworth. A guest soloist, Mrs. Odessa Barron, of the Warren Memorial Methodist Church choir will sing The Lord's Prayer.

Major Addresses will be delivered by Arthur Chapin, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor, Father S. J. Twomey, New Orleans, Louisiana, Director of Institute on Labor Relations, Loyola University.

Other participants will include Reverend T. P. Grissom, Sr., President of the Interdenominational

Ministers Alliance, Doctor Sammie W. Williams, President of the Santa Branch and Hills Norris.

Religious Leaders Plan Meeting Here

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-14-61
An interracial conference of religious leaders will convene in Atlanta in a two-day (April 19-20) discussion of "Religious Cooperative Action and the Civil Rights Crisis in the South." The conference will be sponsored by the Southeast Region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This will be the second South-wide Conference and the purpose for it has been described as an attempt to meet the challenge of race relations amid tension and crisis on a positive level through cooperative planning and action on the part of people of good will.

Clark College will be the site of the conference. The greatest portion of which will be broken into four principal workshops. These workshops have been listed as: Some Religious Dimensions of the Current Crisis in Civil Rights, The School Desegregation Crisis, Practical Approaches to the Desegregation of Public Facilities, and Problems of Employment Bias.

Three national figures are slated to address the conference, the first being Arthur Chapin, assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor; Father S. J. Twomey, director of Institute of Labor Relations, Loyola University; and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, director of Women's Work, Southern Regional Council, will also make addresses.



Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-14-61
LIGHT HUMOR—A bit of wholesome humor was in order to put this group in the mood for the opening public meeting of the Southwide Interracial Conference of Religious Leaders. Two of the featured speakers, Assistant Labor Secretary

Arthur Chapin and Father L. J. Twomey, are in the photograph. Left to right are Bishop W. R. Wilkes, Father Twomey, Miss Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southern Regional director, Bishop S. G. Spottswood, and Mr. Chapin. (Photo by Perry)

Gill Spottswood.

Interracial Conference Ends On Optimistic Note

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 4-15-61
The Southwide Interracial Conference of Religious Leaders closed out Thursday afternoon on a note of optimism, and adopted a resolution which called on the church to provide the moral climate favorable to the fulfillment of the objective of the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities. The resolution further stated that the conference "calls upon all churches in America to make free preaching, teachings, and living, the teachings of the Almighty God for the benefit of any one person," the resolution read, "but we must emphasize the importance of brotherly living of all mankind."

The Negro and white church is a moral imperative laid upon the church and supported by every testimony of biblical authority read the resolution.

The second and final day of the conference was crammed with activity, mainly the functioning of workshops related to current civil and racial issues. The school desegregation crisis, constructive community action in times of school desegregation crisis, and practical approaches to the desegregation of public facilities were the three main workshops.

A number of outstanding personalities participated in discussion of the issues in these workshops, namely Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Rev. O. W. Holm, Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Dr. James H. Bevel, Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, Attorney F. B. McKissick, and Bishop Stephen

Human Relations Institute

At Valparaiso July 28-30th

VALPARAISO, Ind. (Special) — "Silent, No More." will be the theme of the 12th annual Valparaiso University Institute On Human Relations to be held on campus Friday through Sunday, July 28-30.

The seminar is sponsored by the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America which has its headquarters at Valparaiso university. The group, which has chapters throughout the country, is pledged toward the furtherance of intelligent Christian race relations.

The 1961 program ranges from a two-day presentation of the major paper of the institute to informal discussions of current race problems.

Dr. Robert C. Schultz, Valparaiso faculty member, will present a paper "A Theology For The Church As It Faces The Race Issue In The World" in two parts Friday and Saturday.

A panel presentation Saturday, moderated by university president Dr. O. P. Kretzmann, will discuss "Christian Social Action vs. Communism."

The panelists and individual topics, include Dr. Ralph L. Mollering, campus pastor at Berkeley, Cal. "The Tracks Of Communist Thought Through The Years;" Dr. George W. Forell, professor, Chicago Lutheran Theological seminary, "Conscience — Christian or Communist?" William C. Sullivan, Chief Inspector, FBI, "The FBI And The Fight Against Communism;" Dr. Martin H. Scharlemann, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, "The Christian's Answer To Communism;" and Dr. Louis P. Lochner, Pulitzer Prize journalist, "The Cancer Of Communism."

"Voices From The South" will feature informal presentations by two men from Birmingham, Ala., who are directly involved with current interracial tensions in the south. The speakers will be Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham WORLD, and the Rev. Joseph W. Ellwanger, pastor of St. Paul Lutheran church in Birmingham.

Other program features include Sunday morning worship service sermon, "A Faithful Church And A Faithful God," by the Rev. Reuben W. Langhans, Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, St. Paul Minn., and a Sunday luncheon address, "The South Waits For the Church," by the Rev. Leslie Frerking, president of the Southeastern District

of the Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and pastor of Ascension Lutheran church, Charlotte, N. C.

The institute begins Friday afternoon, July 28, and concludes with an afternoon session Sunday, July 30.

More than 300 people from all parts of the United States attended the 1960 meeting.

39 1961

Dr. R. M. Johnson Named to Rights Post

The city council Monday evening named Harold A. Goldman, chairman of the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights, to another three-year term on the rights group. Newly appointed for three-year terms were Dr. Robert M. Johnson, Des Moines physician-surgeon, who resides at 1504 Jefferson ave., and A. Arthur Davis of 6211 Forest ave.



DR. JOHNSON

The council appointed Wilma C. Hefti, 803 Hickman road, to serve the remaining year of the term of G. Albert Hall, who resigned recently.

IOWA

Commission Asks Power to Subpoena Witnesses in Cases Involving Rights Violations

In a resolution Wednesday, Feb. 1, the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights asked the city council to authorize subpoena powers for the group for hearings investigating alleged civil rights violations.



SHELTON said those whose testimony is essential need only disregard his request to appear in order to avoid testifying under rules now governing the commission.

Shelton pointed out that the city legal department has ruled that the city council may authorize subpoena power for the group for hearings involving violations of civil rights complaints.

Steering Committee

The commission also voted to authorize Shelton to organize a steering committee as the first step in organizing "broad-based public support" for a "fair housing practices" ordinance, which the commission proposes to recommend to the city council in April.

Entertainment

Commission Chairman Harold Goldman proposed that the rights group set up a plan whereby individuals interested in fighting racial discrimination could make contributions that would be used in public relations efforts, specifically, to a

U. Of L. President Heads Mayor's Group On Rights

Committee, At First Meeting, Also Elects

Tom Ballantine, Jr., Charles Steele To Post

Dr. Philip Davidson, president of the University of Louisville, yesterday was elected chairman of the new Mayor's Committee on Human Rights.

The group, which met for the first time at City Hall, also named attorney Tom Ballantine, Jr., vice-chairman, and Charles Steele, executive director of the Louisville Urban League, secretary.

Other members of the committee are:

Edgar Bottigheimer, vice-president of Great Western Supply Company; Lewis D. Cole, manager of Acorn Photo Service; Mrs. Leopold Fleischaker; Sam G. Gilliam, a teacher at Virginia Avenue School.

Others To Serve

Dr. C. H. Parrish, U. of L. biology professor; Mrs. N. Ray Rochester, the Rev. Fred G. Sampson, and Paul Tafel, president of Tafel Electric & Supply Company.

Members of the new group were appointed by Mayor Hoblitzell on the recommendation of his Civic-Religious Advisory Committee. Members of that committee, who will serve with the new group as well, are the Rev. Frank O. Taafel, Rabbi Martin Perley, Monsignor Joseph L. Wheatley, and Mrs. John Walls.

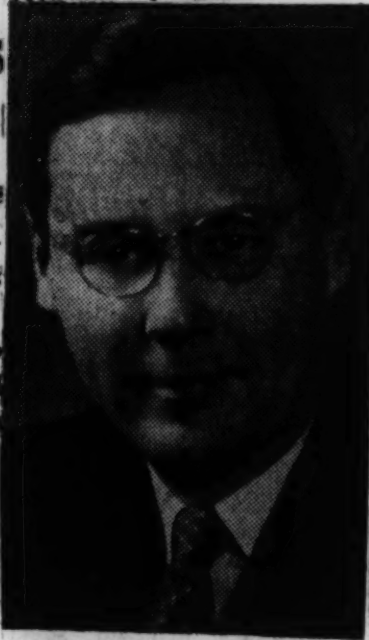
The committee will meet with the State Commission on Human Relations here August 11 to learn what is being done throughout the state in the area of human relations.

Mr. Taafel said the group would do its work as a body.

Will List Projects

However, a subcommittee composed of Mr. Sam Cole, and Mrs. Wall will be to draw up a list of specific projects for the Mayor's group to undertake. The list will be presented at the committee's

the integration problems and said he felt "quite a bit has been accomplished."



DR. PHILIP DAVIDSON
Heads rights group

next meeting, at 1 p.m. Monday at City Hall.

Dr. Davidson, Dr. Parrish, Steele, and Tafel also will meet as a subcommittee before Monday to consider the long-range purpose, direction, and philosophy of the parent group.

During a 1½-hour discussion, some members of the committee suggested that its influence would be greater if it had official recognition from the Board of Aldermen, the City legislative branch.

'Has All The Power'

Dr. Parrish, who noted that the State body was set up by the Legislature, said negotiation efforts of similar committees that lacked the support of the aldermen had proved frustrating.

"Progress that could have come two years ago through negotiation, finally came about through demonstrations that disrupted the community," he said.

"This committee has all the power I can give it," Hoblitzell replied. He said the State body "has no authority to force anyone to do anything. It seeks to achieve its goals through negotiation."

Praises Past Groups

The Mayor said he felt it would be a mistake to approach the aldermen for new authority for the committee.

"It would be misunderstood, and would detract from the purpose of this group," he said. "We ought to try to do something on our own first. Then if we are unsuccessful we can go to the aldermen and ask for new powers."

Hoblitzell praised past committees that have worked on

Human-Rights Group Picks Subcommittees

The Mayor's Committee on Human Rights yesterday named six subcommittees to deal with specific problems in race relations.

Two members were named to each subcommittee. Each member was designated cochairman.

Tom Ballantine, Jr., committee vice-chairman who presided at yesterday's meeting in the absence of chairman Dr. Philip Davidson, said each subcommittee would be expanded as the need arose. Members will be added both from within and outside the 15-member human-rights committee, he said.

are members of the Mayor's Civic-Religious Advisory Committee as well as the Committee on Human Rights. The latter committee was set up on recommendation of the civic-religious group.

Negroes on the subcommittees are Mrs. Walls, Steele, Mr. Sampson, Gilliam, and Dr. Parrish.

Names Listed

The subcommittees:

1. Housing—Paul Tafel and Mrs. John H. Walls.
2. Employment—Charles Steele and Lewis D. Cole.
3. Facilities and accommodations—The Rev. Fred G. Sampson and Mrs. Leopold Fleischaker. This group will be concerned primarily with eating establishments and other businesses offering services to the public.
4. Training programs—Dr. Davidson and Sam G. Gilliam. Ballantine said this group would be concerned with training in the schools and with on-the-job training. He said the group hoped to get employers more interested in using training facilities such as those at Ahrens Trade High School for their workers.

Publicity Unit Picked

5. Information and publicity—Rabbi Martin Perley and Dr. C. H. Parrish.
6. Procedure and techniques—Ballantine and Edgar Bottigheimer.

The Rev. Frank O. Taafel, the Rt. Rev. Joseph L. Wheatley and Rabbi Perley will serve as adviser to all subcommittees, Ballantine said. They

Students File The Louisville Bias Protest Defender With H. R. C. Louisville, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky. — The Kentucky Commission on Human Relations this week instructed its Executive Secretary to investigate a complaint brought by a Central High School music instructor that 12 students in her care were refused service at a Lexington drive-in restaurant.

Miss Alyce Holden, Central Vocal Music instructor, and students were in the city for a meeting of the all-state chorus last month. She detailed the complaint in a memorandum to Central principal, Atwood S. Wilson.

Wilson forwarded the complaint to Charles T. Steele, secretary of the Commission, who presented it before the full commission meeting at Frankfort last Friday. Steele executive Secretary of the Louisville Urban League, and Frank L. Stanley, Sr., are the only two Negro members of the commission.

Miss Holden stated the following in the memorandum to Principal Wilson:

"All rehearsals for a 600-voice All-State Chorus were held on the campus of the desegregated University of Kentucky. The section largely inhabited by Negroes is in the west end of the city, not within walking distance.

"The problem of eating was solved easily in the daytime, for the cafeterias on the campus were 'open' to all persons, regardless of race. However, at night after the 7:00-9:00 rehearsals, we met with difficulty which proved embarrassing and quite unnecessary.

"On Thursday and Friday nights, we went to Jerry's Drive-In Restaurant, just one block away from the Coliseum, the site of our rehearsals. Each

night were spent around \$8.00 for food but were served in our car. Saturday night, the weather proved a difficulty to handle the situation.

"Since we had twelve students in our group, I made two trips with six students each time to the restaurant with instructions for them to go inside, place their orders, etc.

"When I finally found a parking space and thought everything was settled for an evening's meal, one of my students met me at the restaurant door declaring that we would have to leave this place. Her reason being that she had placed an order and the waitress had brought it to her in a bag. The student told her that she did not want the food.

The group later ate dinner at a bus terminal dining room near the area.

The commission said that its Executive Director, Salen Martin, would make an extensive investigation in the matter and submit a full report of his findings at the next meeting.

Catholic Interracial Group Hits Action Of N.O. Laymen

New Orleans, La.
CHICAGO (ANP) -- Catholic interracial leaders meeting here last week criticized "so-called Catholic laymen" in Louisiana who have "gone so far as to publicly defy and revile their appointed Church authorities."

The statement was released after the two-day meeting of the National Conference for Interracial Justice at their Chicago headquarters.

President John F. Kennedy was urged by three leaders of the group to make a specific appeal to New Orleans citizens to help desegregate their city's schools.

TRAPS LEGISLATURE

John P. Nelson, Jr., a vice president of the conference and vice chairman of the New Orleans Save Our Schools organization, said residents of the city have "been tranquilized into a condition of passive lawlessness" by the Louisiana state legislature and the failure of other politicians to provide leadership for those favoring law and order.

Nelson, Norman Francis, dean of men at Xavier university, New Orleans, and the Rev. John LaFarge of New York City, made the appeal.

Father LaFarge, honorary chaplain of the organization,

said that former President Eisenhower never recognized school desegregation as a "moral issue." An appeal from President Kennedy might spotlight this aspect of the problem, he said.

ASKS FOR MORE JOBS

The President also can help, Dean Francis said, by ordering federal agencies in New Orleans to hire qualified Negroes. Except for some post office jobs, he said, the government

does not employ Negroes in New Orleans.

"We have great hopes for the Kennedy administration," he added.

The group's 26-member board of directors, urged Catholic laymen to end the boycott of two New Orleans schools.

APPEALS TO PARENTS

"We urge the parents to consider the harm done to their children under the constant pressure of the environment of race hatred," the statement said.

"Who, if not the parents, bears the responsibilities for 300 children not attending school in New Orleans?"

The statement criticized the recent appearances on television of segregationist leaders "who were using the mass media to spread race hatred."

The directors, who unanimously adopted the statement, said they urged the parents voluntarily to return their children to the Frantz and McDonogh schools in New Orleans.

"We fear that otherwise the choice will be forced upon them," the statement said.

Form Body To Promote Justice

A group of Catholic laymen have established an organization designed to promote interracial justice and charity in the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

At a meeting March 23, at Notre Dame Seminary, approximately 300 laymen and lay women voted to establish the Catholic Council on Human Relations of the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

They elected C. Ellis Henican, New Orleans, their president. Other officers elected were: First Vice President, Dr. Paul Hebert, Baton Rouge; Second Vice President, Dr. Leonard Burns, New Orleans; Secretary, John P. Nelson, Jr., New Orleans; Treasurer, Mrs. Thompson B. Burk, New Orleans.

Members of the Board of Directors are: Francis C. Doyle, Harry Charbonnet, Shelby Schuster, Dr. Nick Accardo, Miss Iona Berteaux, William Joseph Rouchell, Charles DeBlieux, James Gilly, Miss Norey Smith, Numa Rousseve, Basil Moss, Ben Canaday, Charles Denechaud, Elliot Keyes, all of New Orleans; Senator J. D. DeBlieux, Dr. B. V. Baranco, Andrew Bahlinger, John Burk, A. A. Lenoir, Herman Schuter, Dr. Myron Walker, all of Baton Rouge; Dr. John Fisher, Cut-Off; Thomas Ragusa and Frank Cucchiara of Hammond; Dr. Charles Daunis, Vacherie; J. R. Schoen, Covington; Edward Lapeyrouse, Houma; Dr. Richard Dawes, Gramercy.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plache stated that the Council has formed with the approval and blessing of the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans.

Mr. Henican said the purpose of the organization is to improve relationships among peoples of all races and national origins

in the archdiocese. He added that it will promote the teachings of the Catholic church on interracial justice and charity and will work to correct the mistaken image that some persons have of the church's official position on these matters.

"While this is a Catholic laymen's organization," he said,

"we invite all citizens of good will to consider the approval of the objects of the newly created council and to join with the council in this community-wide undertaking."

It is the Council's hope, he said, that attitudes of Christian charity will permeate all phases of community life. Its aims are fourfold:

(a) To promote good relationships among peoples of all races in the Archdiocese of New Orleans;

(b) To make known the teachings of the Catholic church on matters of interracial justice and charity, particularly as summarized by all the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops throughout the United States in their statement issued in 1958 and entitled "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience;" and the application of these principles to everyday living experiences;

(c) To work in cooperation with public and responsible private agencies, in strengthening the fabric of America's democratic way of life through the promotion of good human relations; and

(d) To exhort all of the clergy, religious and laity to offer their daily prayers, good works and sacrifices for the peaceful and charitable solution of all problems of human relations.

Msgr. Plache said the responsibility for these aims lies with the Catholic layman as well as with the clergy.

Mr. Henican reported that council members will conduct a program of education within the Catholic parishes and will promote the council's ideals in all phases of community life. Mr. Henican says anyone in-

La. Catholics Form Racial Justice Unit

New Orleans, La.
More than 300 Catholic laymen voted at a meeting here to establish a Catholic Council on Human Relations to educate for racial justice.

An objective of the laymen's group, organized with the approval of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, will be to make known Catholic teaching on racial justice as set forth in the 1958 statement of the U.S. bishops against segregation.

C. Ellis Henican of New Orleans was elected president of the group at the meeting at Notre Dame Seminary.

"While this is a Catholic laymen's organization," Henican said, "we invite all citizens of good will to consider the approval of the objects of the newly created council and to join with the council in this community-wide undertaking."

SCENE OF TROUBLE

New Orleans has been the scene of bitter controversy over desegregation of both public and parochial schools. Minimal desegregation of public schools was carried out here last fall under court order, but anti-integrationists are still seeking to block school integration.

As for parochial schools, Archbishop Rummel announced several years ago that their desegregation was being studied. Some persons violently opposed any steps along these lines. At present it is the announced policy of the archdiocese that Catholic schools will be desegregated no later than desegregation is effectively carried out in the public schools.

Henican listed four objectives of the new group:

1.) To promote good relationships among peoples of all races in the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

2.) To make known Catholic teaching on racial justice and charity, particularly as it is set

forth in the 1958 statement by the U. S. Bishops, and to publicize the application of these principles of everyday living experiences.

3.) To work in cooperation with public and responsible private agencies, in strengthening the fabric of America's democratic way of life through the promotion of good human relations.

4.) To exhort all of the clergy, Religious and laity to offer their daily prayers, good works and sacrifices for the peaceful and charitable solution of all problems of human relations.



ELECTED OFFICERS---Shown above are elected officers of the recently organized Catholic Council on Human Relations. Sitting, left to right, Mrs. T. B. Burk, C. Ellis Henican and Dr. Paul Hebert. Standing, Dr. L. L. Burns, Msgr.

C. J. Plauche and Atty. John P. Nelson. This organization was designed to promote interracial justice and charity in the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

Urge Catholic Laymen To Break Boycott Of New Orleans Schools

CHICAGO (UPI) — The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Sunday urged Catholic laymen to end the boycott of two New Orleans schools, warning there is a "wind of justice" blowing.

In a statement adopted unanimously by the conference's 26-member board of directors, including two from New Orleans, "so-called Catholic laymen" in Louisiana were criticized for having "gone so far as to publicly defy and revile their appointed church authorities."

The statement adopted at the conclusion of the two-day meeting referred to the statement of the Catholic bishops in November 1960, which called for exercise of individual response in the desegregation effort.

"We urge the parents to consider the harm done to their children under the constant pressure of the environment of race hatred . . . who if not the parents bear the responsibility for 300 children not attending school" in New Orleans, the statement said.

The statement also referred to recent appearances on television by segregationist leaders and said the conference was disturbed by use of mass media to spread race hatred.

"Our hearts and our prayers go out to our brothers in Louisiana. We pray that they will return their children to Frantz and McDonogh schools (in New Orleans). We fear that otherwise the choice will be forced upon them," the statement concluded.

The Louisiana delegates to the meeting included Norman Francis, Dean of Xavier university, New Orleans, and John P. Nelson Jr., New Orleans attorney and vice chairman of the city's "Save Our Schools Campaign."

Boycott Breaking Urged

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice today called on New Orleans Catholics to break a white student boycott at two integrated public schools.

The 26-member board, at the end of a two-day meeting, said it was "shocked and saddened" that "some so-called Catholic laymen should go so far as to defy and revile their appointed church authorities." This was an apparent reference to ardent segregationist Leander Perez, who has castigated the church for its advocacy of integration.

Roman Catholic schools in New Orleans are still segregated.

The board said it prayed that Catholics whose children were in McDonogh 19 and William Frantz Schools "will return their children."

We fear that otherwise the choice will be forced upon them, for there is a wind of justice blowing throughout the world," the board said.

The board said that men "have to choose to give public backing to right choice; to give open support to constructive steps forward. Otherwise, the racist will lead; and if such is the case, the right thinking, but silent, man shares the responsibility for this evil."

Archbishop Asserts:

Key Interracial Fight Is In 'Hearts Of Men'

DETROIT — The real battle for interracial justice is in the hearts of men and not in courtrooms, buses and restaurants, Archbishop John F. Dearden of Detroit said here.

He told the Detroit Urban League (March 9) that the U. S. is "a democracy faced with the un-Christian and un-American specter of racial bigotry."

Archbishop Dearden said the dominant note in promoting interracial harmony "must be a full-hearted determination on the part of all members of the community

to get along with one another, to recognize the inherent dignity of the human person, to be tolerant to the shortcomings that plague us all."

He stated that education is necessary in the fight against discrimination, but added that "the real battle is in the hearts of men."

It is "in the precincts of their souls," he continued, "where words and actions find their origin, where the vision of neighbor takes form and shape. Hence the ultimate responsibility is a personal one incumbent upon every citizen who breathes the free air of this republic."

"This personal involvement means that all of us not only recognize our own rights, but with corresponding vigor fulfill our duties toward the society which we strive to refashion in justice and charity and toward every individual in that society."

Archbishop Dearden commended the Detroit Urban League's 44 years of service for interracial justice, and also called attention to the Church's concern for the plight of the Negro.

He noted that in September, 1960 the Detroit Archdiocese formed a Committee for Human Relations. Its primary purpose, "is to develop proper attitudes among Catholics so that they can approach an interracial situation with a sane, Christian spirit."

The Archbishop said the committee deals with the interracial problem on three levels: the community, the neighborhood and the parish.

He expressed regret that scientific progress has outstripped advancement in human relations. He said it is a tragedy that so much time and effort has been expended in discussion of interracial problems, and "so little translated into the practical order of our daily living."

College Leader Raps Outsiders In Racial Strife

CHICAGO, April 7.—(UPI)—
Dr. W. D. McCain, president of
Mississippi Southern College,
said Friday "outside agitators"
have worsened race relations in
Mississippi. ~~4-8-61~~

Dr. McCain made the com-
ment in a noon address to a Ma-
sonic organization at nearby
Oak Park. Thursday night he
addressed the Oak Park Ex-
change Club. ~~P. 13~~

He is appearing under a
speaker's program operated by
the Mississippi State Sover-
eignty Commission, an official
pro-segregation agency.

"Outsiders have thrown up a
barrier of communication and
understanding between the
races," said McCain. "We could
have worked out our problems
more effectively and a lot soon-
er if we had been left alone."

Human rights body *The Afro-American* urges Mo. program

Baltimore, Md.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.

The Missouri Human Rights Commission said last week that the state should enact a fair employment practices act and other legislation against racial discrimination.

In a report to Gov. John M. Dalton, the commission urged enactment of a five-point legislative program.

Under the program the state should:

1. Recognize and declare to be a civil right the opportunity to seek, obtain and hold employment and obtain union membership without discrimination based on race, creed, ancestry or origin.

2. Eliminate and prevent discrimination in places of public accommodation.

3. Guarantee equal opportunity in the obtaining of publicly assisted housing.

4. Guarantee equal opportunity in the obtaining of apprenticeship training when such programs are supported wholly or in part by federal or state tax monies.

5. Create a minority groups division with the State Division of Employment Security.

THE COMMISSION said that discriminatory practices do not seem to be evident in registration or in voting, in library services and facilities, transportation and in the majority of medical facilities and services, except for employment policies in those fields, the report indicated.

The commission said it found "the most extreme discrimination" in public accommodations.

Non-whites "are prohibited from using the eating and sleeping accommodations in the majority of Missouri's hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants, dining rooms, cafes, and department store eating

facilities.

"IN MOST cases in Missouri a non-white may order food to 'take out' or to eat in a back room, but he is refused permission to eat on the premises."

The commission pointed out that exceptions might be found in several of the larger cities, but that public accommodations for non-whites in rural areas of Missouri "are almost non-existent."

The Commission described discrimination in public and private employment as "serious," and most prevalent in the denial of initial employment.

"When employed at all," the report said, colored persons are "not employed on the basis of fitness, training, education or experience qualifications for existing jobs but fill mostly menial and unskilled occupations."



AT MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan, Noble Sissle (center right), veteran band leader and entertainer, talks with government officials from the Congo. Mr. Tshimbombo of the Congo Ministry of Foreign Trade and Mr. Mbele, news commentator for Radio Leopoldville, and Mr. V. Smith (right), secretary to the Queensborough Council, New York City, at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly.

Mr. Tshimbombo thanked MRA for the part

it is playing in "solving the problems of the Congo."

Noble Sissle pledged himself to lend all his talent to project the ideology of MRA onto the stage and screen. "If we live the ideology of MRA," he said, "and the absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, we will solve our local problems, but more important we will arm the nation with an ideology and answer Communism."

M.R.-A. Has Following But No Official Setup

Moral Re-Armament has long had a following in the Louisville area although it is difficult to assess because the movement has no official organization. Followers adhere to M.R.-A. principles without joining any group.

One celebrated example of M.R.-A. work occurred in 1952 when Richard B. Fenley, the president of Fenley's Model Dairy, gave up a long struggle with the Dairy Workers Union after he had attended a Moral Re-Armament meeting in Miami.

Fenley had fought union attempts to organize the dairy for 14 years and was once accused of driving his automobile into a picket during a strike at his plant in Louisville, Ky.

Fenley met Howard L. Haynes, business agent of the union, at the M.R.-A. meeting in Miami and they agreed to put their relationship on a new basis. Fenley announced his willingness to negotiate with the union that he had fought bitterly for years.

Fenley later sold his business.

M.R.-A. plays and movies have been shown in Louisville over the years, with visitors from many nations in their casts.

A Louisvillian, Stewart Lancaster, 34-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Lancaster, 2415 Douglass Boulevard, has spent 10 years working in many different nations for the principles of Moral Re-Armament. He was last reported in Brazil.

MRA Acts to Halt Brazil Red Drive

BELEM, Brazil, July 18. — A 150-strong, 28-nation Moral Re-Armament task force was flown by Brazilian air force planes yesterday over the Brazilian jungle from Fortaleza to this center at the mouth of the Amazon. The planes brought nine tons of stage equipment, films and literature.

Thousands of persons—through press, radio, television and on the stage in ideologically crucial towns from Recife north and miles into the interior—have been given for the first time a positive alternative to Castroism and communism.

For years communism has carried forward an intensive campaign in these parts. In 1934 United States and Peruvian Communists were shipping arms to this port city of Belem, up the Amazon to the interior of Brazil. There is hardly a town here some of whose public officials, students, businessmen and politicians have not been to Havana, Peking or Moscow, many to all three. The governor of this state is currently in Czechoslovakia.

Communism's appeal paints a picture of Brazilian nationalism independent of Yankee "imperialism," answering poverty, inequalities and injustices of the masses. The Reds have also subtly sowed the thought that the only answer to this misery-ridden area is economic. Behind this front they are working at the breakdown of the moral life of the youth and the corruption of public officials.

Dr. Buchman, Religious Leader, Dies

PREUDENSTADT, Germany (AP)—Dr. Frank Buchman, the Pennsylvania pastor who founded the Moral Re-Armament Movement and spread its ideas over much of the world, is dead at the age of 83.

He succumbed to a heart attack Monday night in this Black Forest town where he conceived its ideals, centering around Dr. Buchman's beliefs that God could rule the world through direct communication with men, attracted hundreds of thousands of followers. In some areas it became controversial, with critics asserting Dr. Buchman held a naive belief in the power of faith toward worldly affairs.

Peter Howard, 52, a British author and journalist, announced the death Tuesday to more than a thousand shocked followers at MRA world headquarters in Caux, Switzerland.

The leader of the movement had named no successor publicly. The choice of Howard to make the announcement indicated he might be chosen for leadership.

During a stay here in 1938, Dr. Buchman wrote later, he strolled to Kienberg Hill and got the idea of MRA as an organized movement. His path now is called Frank Buchman Lane, and his followers will hold a memorial procession there before funeral services here Friday.

A memorial service is scheduled in Caux Sunday. Dr. Buchman will be buried at his home town of Pennsburg, Pa.

Dr. Buchman Dies at 83;

Founder of MRA Move

FREUDENSTADT, Germany, Aug. 8 (AP)—Dr. Frank Buchman, the Pennsylvania pastor who founded the Moral Re-armament movement and spread its ideas over much of the world, is dead at the age of 83.

He succumbed to a heart attack last night in this Black Forest town where he conceived MRA. *Wed. 8-9-61*

Its ideals, centering around Dr. Buchman's beliefs that God could rule the world through direct communication with men, attracted hundreds of thousands of followers. In some areas it became controversial, with critics asserting Dr. Buchman held a naive belief in the power of faith toward worldly affairs.

Peter Howard, 52, a British author and journalist, announced the death to more than a thousand shocked followers today at MRA world headquarters in Caux, Switzerland, overlooking Lake Geneva.

The leader of the movement had named no successor publicly. The choice of Howard to make the announcement indicated he might be chosen for leadership. But officials at Caux froze into icy silence when asked to comment on the position of Howard, who drove through the night from Freudenstadt to Caux with the news.

Dr. Buchman, who came here for a rest two weeks ago, was talking with friends at the Waldlust Hotel. Howard was at his bedside with other friends when Dr. Buchman died 15 minutes

later without regaining consciousness.

Howard reported Dr. Buchman's last words were: "The world shall be governed by men governed by God. Why not let God run the whole world?"

A spokesman for the Freudenstadt Town Hall, which also announced Dr. Buchman's death, gave a different version: "May men form governments of strong men who are guided by God."

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and got the idea of MRA as an organized movement. His path now is called Frank Buchman Lane, and his followers will hold a memorial procession there before funeral services here Friday.

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Frank Nathan Daniel Buchman's ancestors emigrated to the United States from Switzerland in 1740. His father was a fruit farmer and hotel owner.

After studying theology and serving as a Lutheran pastor in Philadelphia, he toured the Middle East, India, China, Korea and Japan before World War I as a missionary.

In 1921 he founded "a first century Christian fellowship." This later became known as the Oxford Group after the British university where Dr. Buchman was lecturing. The change to an active, worldwide group, he explained later, came just before World War II when "the world was on the edge of chaos."

The movement has no creed and no church affiliation. In addition to the concept of individual communion with God at a daily "quiet time" it is founded on four absolutes—honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

MRA won support from statesmen. Dr. Buchman, a tall, balding man who looked like a small-town minister and could charm a crowd with his piping, sometimes slangy, speaking voice, was awarded the French Legion of Honor in 1950 for contributing to the postwar reconciliation of France and Germany. He was a friend of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Annual assemblies at Caux drew more than 100,000 followers. The world headquarters, a former hotel, was bought for MRA after the war by a group of Swiss businessmen. The transaction was conducted in secret, prompting criticism of MRA for its refusal to disclose the source of its funds. But many wealthy men support MRA.

One of the features of MRA meetings, also held at Mackinac Island, Mich., are public confes-

sions of deviation from moral and spiritual uprightness.

Delegates from opposing groups such as whites and Negroes in South Africa or Greek and Turk Cypriots would rise and express sorrow for their past hostility.

Such confessions also came from numerous former Communists who said moral re-armament helped them turn away from the materialist philosophy of communism.

Labor union officials came from industrialized countries such as West Germany, Japan and Britain to confess that they had preached hatred between workers and employers but, thanks to MRA, would now promote industrial peace.

Dr. Buchman's beliefs had appeal among some industrial workers at the grass roots level and probably helped blunt some of their enthusiasm for collective action against management.

For this reason, the movement was frequently denounced by labor leaders. It was also attacked by the World Council of Churches for what council leaders saw as "using religious belief for political ends."

In 1955 the Church of England's social and industrial council said MRA failed to take politics seriously. It saw the movement "with its hectic heartiness, its mass gaiety and its reiterated slogans, as a colossal drive of escapism from . . . responsible living." But the council also found that MRA filled a vacuum in the lives of many people.

The movement also was assailed by rightists for pacifism and by Nazi Germany for "supplying the Christian garment for world democratic aims." Moscow radio paid MRA a backhanded compliment recently by conceding it "the power to capture radical, revolutionary minds." But the Communists warned their listeners the movement "is contaminating the minds of the masses."

Dr. Buchman once told an interviewer he believed each person must work out the pattern of his own life, with God as his guide.

"Democracy must be changed from every man doing what he pleases," he said, "to a condition of united men working together for the common good."

Interracial Justice Group Meets In Detroit

Works To Erase

Racial Tensions

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill. from around the country.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice will hold its 1961 meeting at the University of Detroit, Aug. 24-27, under the patronage of Archbishop John F. Dearden.

Co-Chairmen of the 1961 National Conference on Interracial Justice are Charles W. Wexler, Detroit attorney, treasurer of the National Conference, and President of the Catholic Interracial Council of Detroit; and Mrs. James E. Brophy, member of the board of the National Conference, and a Vice-President of the Detroit CIC.

Mrs. Brophy, as a member of the Detroit Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, has led a unique Detroit area effort, whereby the Council of Catholic Women conduct continual educational programs on interracial justice and charity. To date the program, led by Mrs. Brophy, has reached over 5,000 Catholic women and countless men.

Dr. John J. O'Connor, Georgetown university professor of history and chairman of the NCCIJ, also announced the appointment of Harold Hunton of New York, as chairman of the program committee of the 1961 meeting for Catholic interracial groups.

Hunton is a former president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Brooklyn, and serves as a community relations specialist for the New York Commission on Intergroup Relations, working in the area of race relations and interreligious tensions. Hunton will have serving with him a committee of CIC and other race relations experts

This past August the organization held the first nation-wide meeting since its formation in St. Louis, Mo. Theme of the 1960 meeting centered on the role of the neighborhood parish in efforts to teach and secure interracial justice and charity.

Two years ago, in August of 1958, the Catholic Interracial councils held their first national meeting on the campuses of Loyola university and Mundelein college in Chicago.

The conference recently opened a temporary office at 21 West Superior here, as part of a program to provide special services to the interracial movement in the United States.

Religion in action—

The Birmingham News p. 39
Birmingham Ala. Wed. 4-12-61
**Conference on human relations
 to be held at St. Bernard College**

BY CLAUDE KEATHLEY

News religion editor

The third annual College Conference on Human Relations, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be held tomorrow at St. Bernard College.

The all-day seminar will be attended by students from Athens, Birmingham-Southern, Florence State, Jacksonville State, Sacred Heart, Snead, St. Bernard, Southern Union and Walker College.

Robert Christie, Alabama director of the NCCJ, said featured speakers will be the Rev. Columban Geerken of St. Bernard and Louis Radelet of the program staff of the NCCJ.

After registration students will attend a general assembly to perfect a permanent council of representatives from the principal colleges.

The students will then meet in discussion groups to talk over these questions:

Do colleges place proper emphasis on building moral principles and goals? How does cheating in college effect the world of tomorrow? Are religious convictions strengthened or weakened on college campuses? How does communism infiltrate college campuses and what can students do about it?

Calls For New Program To Better Race Relations

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
NEW YORK — The improvement of race relations throughout the United States urgently requires a strong program on many levels. Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, professor of psychology at the City College of New York, told the Catholic Interracial Forum here.

"A president who equivocates on this issue does not have the vision or breadth of perspective to be clear, definitive, and just in his handling of other and related social problems. Such considerations seem to hold with equal force in evaluating the fitness of members of Congress."

The speaker pointed out that even a quick examination of representation in Congress reveals that determined effort on the part of non-southern legislators could put effective civil rights laws through Congress.

Dr. Clark said greater leadership must be forthcoming from white moderates and the churches as well as from Negroes themselves to effect "rapid changes in the social, economic and racial climate of even such states as Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia."

NEW DRIVE ON LAW AS

ASKED BY CITY UNIT

The N. Y. Times
Aggressive action by municipal and private agencies to counteract and prevent racial and religious discrimination was urged yesterday by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations.

In a report for 1960, made public by Mayor Wagner, the commission declared that "outstanding progress" was made last year. However, it said that continuing shifts in population were still creating serious problems.

The report declared that "tension" situations existed in several boroughs; that there was an undercurrent of bigotry and intolerance and also indications of "a fermenting mood among the city's minority groups."

The Board of Education was praised for its open-enrollment pupil transfer plan. The report also praised the New York City Housing Authority for its building program and its efforts to reduce concentrations of Negro and Puerto Rican families.

Reporting on its enforcement of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs

Fair Housing Law, the commission said there had been a 39 per cent increase over 1958 in the filing of housing bias cases; a total of 814 complaints since the law became effective on April 1, 1958; and a satisfactory adjustment of 280, or 51 per cent, of the verified complaints.

Dr. Clark is a nationally known leader in the fight for school integration, whose study was quoted by the U. S. Supreme Court in its historic decision of May 17, 1954, noted that integration has been marked by alternating apathy and crisis.

LAW PROBLEMS

Even in law, the psychologist said, there remain problems. "The attorneys must find some way of demonstrating effectively before the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court that the pupil placement laws are not 'compliance in good faith' with the 1954 decision, and that these laws are designed and used to block and evade desegregation."

"Similarly, the Supreme Court must define with greater precision the meaning of 'deliberate speed.'" Since some have received the reasonable decision of the court unreasonably, Dr. Clark said, the court must define "deliberate speed" in terms of "specific factors."

COMMUNITY LEVEL

"On the level of community action," he added, "some program must be designed and implemented to encourage Negroes to seek and obtain their adjudicated rights."

On the political level, Dr. Clark observed, "Civil rights are not the only issues which must concern our Chief Executive, but they are pivotal in domestic and international constellation of problems."

Nation-Wide Training Program For Intergroup Workers Urged

The president of the American Jewish Committee appealed yesterday for a nation-wide program to overcome the shortage of trained personnel in the intergroup and community relations field.

The president, Herbert B. Ehrmann, said trained workers were "desperately needed to deal with America's number one domestic problem—group tensions and conflicts." He spoke at the closing session in the Roosevelt Hotel of the human relations agency's annual executive board meeting.

Mr. Ehrmann urged Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to initiate a "pioneering Federal program" to "coordinate efforts and lend impetus to research in the field of intergroup relations."

He said that there were "no schools—or facilities within schools—for professional training preparatory to working in this field." He continued:

"Events have made it manifestly clear that racial and religious conflicts are perhaps the deadliest enemies of American democracy, undermining its strength at home and its position of leadership throughout the world."

Mr. Ehrmann said there were more than 500 public and private agencies dealing exclusively or primarily with intergroup relations problems and programs. These agencies, he said, spend about \$21,000,000 a year but "are severely hampered in carrying out their projects by the desperate shortage of the necessary manpower."

A professional training program, he said, should aim to develop a reservoir of trained intergroup workers. He listed the principle objectives as follows:

¶To provide opportunity for specialized post-graduate training for those who wish to work in the field of intergroup relations.

¶To incorporate into the preparatory training for related professions—such as teaching, the ministry and social work—the theory and insights of intergroup relations. This would help those in the related professions to deal more effectively with community problems of an intergroup nature.

¶To offer opportunity for advanced and "refresher" training to those already working in the intergroup relations field and in other "helping professions."

"It is not a idle speculation," Mr. Ehrmann said, "to state that had we a trained body of intergroup workers, many of the conflicts and tensions now coming to the fore in communities throughout the country might have been prevented."

RABBI SEES BASIS FOR ALL RELIGIONS

Rosenblum Offers Decalogue
as Key to an 'Integration'
—Other Sabbath Sermons

New York rabbi proposed yesterday that the Ten Commandments be made a foundation for "world religious integration."

In his sermon at Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, the Rev. Dr. William F. Rosenblum said that such integration "is as vital to better understanding between men and world peace as racial integration."

"It is true that despite the many movements to merge religions the time will never come when we will have one world religion," he went on.

"There is, however, one platform upon which all the religions of the world can agree as their foundation once they put pride of authorship and of tradition and heritage aside."

"That platform is the Decalogue. No matter how this religion or that may number its declarations of the difference in a word here and there, the Decalogue is still the uncontroverted law for all human beings who recognize that no man can live alone, that no nation can rule alone, that no generation is singled out for eternity and that all mankind lives under God."

"From the very first the Ten Commandments were proclaimed as a law not alone for the Israelites and their descendants but for all mankind. If all people observed them I know that God would not be dis-

pleased and humanity would not suffer if some of the minutiae which each cult has added would not be scrupulously followed, although it is our hope that all ethical and moral commandments would be respected throughout the world in every day of life."

Faith to a Faith

The Rev. Dr. Louis I. Newman told Congregation Rodeph Shalom that Jewish leaders do not consider persons of Jewish inheritance who have been converted to Christianity as Jews any longer.

"A Jew converted to any religion other than Judaism," he said, "may be designated as one who receives all the penalties, but none of the privileges of being a Jew."

His sermon in the temple at 7 West Eighty-third Street was entitled "Is a Jew Converted to Episcopalianism, Christian Science, or Unitarianism, Etc. Still a Jew?"

Citing the recent incident in Westchester where a young man of Jewish and Roman Catholic parentage had become an Episcopalian and yet was barred from a Christmas dance, the rabbi said:

"The recent Westchester experience should serve as a lesson to those Jews who imagine they can resign from the Jewish faith. They may offer their resignation, but it is not accepted by the majority community."

"In a reverse situation the Jewish Community, by large, does not discriminate against any persons of whole or part non-Jewish birth."

"A non-Jew entering Jewish life will encounter no prejudice in social, religious, communal, or cultural circles."

"While it is true that Judaism is a family faith—or rather, the faith of an aggregation of families forming the Jewish people throughout the world—nevertheless it is a universal faith with a message for persons of all origins and all nationalities."

Praise for President

Preaching at Beth Am, the People's Temple, 71 Thayer Street, the Rev. Dr. Israel Margolies told his congregation that

President Kennedy had restored "vigorous" leadership to the White House.

"Americans everywhere," he said, "regardless of party, must be thrilled by the spectacle of a youthful, but deadly serious and determined President taking stock of our economic and political status with clinical objectivity and confronting our people's pressing problems with such courage and compassion."

"No longer do we hear the old refrain that all is well in this best of all possible worlds. The brutal facts are laid bare and immediate steps are taken to cope with them."

Against Death Penalty

At the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, 30 West Sixty-eighth Street, the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Klein urged his congregation to express to public officials its opposition to the death penalty "or at the very least to urge the creation of a commission to study the question."

"There is absolutely no evidence that the death penalty is a deterrent or that fear of execution prevents crime," he said. "It is obvious that crimes of violence are committed out of the stress of the moment or some deep-seated chronic rage, neither of which will be eliminated by rational consideration of dire consequences."

"Capital punishment has been abolished in thirty-five foreign countries and nine states in our own country without apparent increase in the incidence of crime."

11th Human Relations Institute Set

Charles L. Bennett, managing editor of the Daily Oklahoman and of the Oklahoma City Times, will be chairman of Oklahoma City's eleventh Annual Human Relations Institute, scheduled for November 9. This announcement came today from Dr. Jack S. Wilkes, president of Oklahoma City University, who is chairman of NCCJ's local committee on Program Policy.

The November 9 Institute will be held at the Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel. The purpose of the institute, according to Dr. Wilkes, is "to enable citizens of Greater Oklahoma City to learn more about current progress being made, as well as foreseeable problems developing in human relations, with particular reference to those positive steps which the community can take to deal effectively with these important aspects of urban change."

Send Invitations

The public is invited to this institute. Invitations are being sent out to leaders and members of civic and community organizations, P-TA groups, businessmen, labor and employee leaders, religious leaders, city government officials, and educators.

Discussion groups at the institute will focus on these subjects: "The Role of Religion in Public Education," "Improving Police-Community Relations in Oklahoma City" and "Improving the Utilization of Manpower in Oklahoma in the '60's."

The cost of attending the institute will be \$3 per person, including registration and institute luncheon. The cost for students excused from school will be \$2.25 each.

NCCJ announced that child care services have been arranged at First Methodist church.

Those wishing to attend the institute who have not yet received invitations should contact the local NCCJ office at Central 2-3861.

Seeks Rapport Of Negroes And Jews

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
WK Jan. 28 - Feb. 3 - 61

PHILADELPHIA — (AP)—

A national Jewish leader called last week for "free and candid discussions" as part of a program to improve relations between Negroes and Jews. He warned that conflict between the two groups "serve only the cause of the segregationists."

Nathan L. Edelstein of Philadelphia, chairman of the national Governing Council of the American Jewish Congress, said that "despite some disturbing signs there is no reason to believe that anti-Semitism has affected more than a small part of the total Negro community."

Hollings Reaffirms Race Stand

COLUMBIA — Gov. Ernest F. Hollings Monday reaffirmed his belief in the "separate but equal" principle of race relations, but warned against actions which might indicate that the principle would not stand examination.

The governor's remarks on race relations were interspersed in comments on a variety of subjects which touched on the issue in political, economic and academic fields.

Told that Columbia's departing city manager, Irving McNayr, had said that some form of race mixing might have to be accepted, the governor said: "I would have to disagree. I see no weakening of our separate but equal position."

Later, when the questioning turned to the recent controversy over Dr. Frank P. Graham's sit-in demonstration endorsement at Winthrop College, Gov. Hollings had this to say:

"The great thing we must always be careful of in this state, is that we do act like our position will sustain under the light of truth."

He would not comment specifically on the legislative resolution, passed by the house and now pending in the senate, which censured Dr. Graham and the person or persons who invited the United Nations official to the Winthrop campus. He did make these observations, however:

"He, (Dr. Graham), was there in his own right as a man of accomplishment. I question these accomplishments from my own personal feeling and perhaps I would not have invited him. But, the fact remains that he was invited by a previous administration without discord . . . If Dr. Graham wanted to debate a particular question, I wouldn't mind myself debating him, but it would be the circumstances under which he was invited (which would determine the suitability of his appearance).

"But I would not at the same time, carte blanche say you could

not invite anybody to week from a legislative conference discuss a certain subject on committee. At issue between any campus in this state, house and senate is the size of the reserve. It's a matter to be considered in the light of the invitation: What's intended by the invitation in the light of the policies of the college itself, and in the light of academic freedom. All these considerations state will need reserve funds be must be taken in hand before long.

The governor also was questioned concerning political segregation, arising out of Negro complaints that they will not be permitted to attend this week's democratic-fund raising dinner in Columbia. Asked whether there was any merit to Progressive Democrat Chairman John H. McCrays contention that Negroes should be present, Gov. Hollings said:

"None at all. He heads a different party." The governor added that the Negro Progressive Democrats were free to hold a dinner of their own if they choose.

The matter of economic segregation arose out of reference to an administration order calling for non-discrimination on the part of manufacturers handling government contracts. Gov. Hollings said that he, and apparently the textile industry itself had not seen the federal directives concerning what has been reported as a desegregation directive for contracting mills in South Carolina.

Gov. Hollings said textile employment in South Carolina was a matter of skills passed down from one generation to the next, and that there would be very little basis for alleging racial discrimination in hiring policies.

With respect to apparent policy which denies employers the right to know the source of complaints alleging discrimination, Gov. Hollings said: "That is against all concepts of American government. It is one of the unconstitutional aspects of all these civil rights laws which we oppose and will continue to oppose."

\$5 Million Reserve Asked By Hollings

COLUMBIA (AP) — South Carolina should maintain "at least" a \$5 million state general fund reserve, Gov. Ernest F. Hollings told a regular news conference Monday.

His comment was his only remark on the 1961-62 General Appropriations Bill forthcoming this

Gov. Hollings said dropping the sales tax and corporate income tax revenue as textile mills decrease operations may mean the state will need reserve funds before long.

The governor said he is recommending to the legislature a plan whereby some of the Broad River prison farm lands would be sold to build a \$52,000 school at the women's prison and a truck farm prison for youthful offenders in the lower part of the state.

The truck farm proposal and the proposed prison laundry should relieve prison overcrowding, he said, "a condition that brought on the recently-completed probe of the prison."

Hollings said the disputed invitation of U. N. Mediator Frank Graham to speak at Winthrop was "I understand, issued in good faith." He said he hadn't seen a censuring resolution now pigeonholed in the state senate. Graham made a remark in a speech that has been interpreted by many members of the legislature as endorsing sit-in demonstrations.

He said talks with Columbia retail establishments such as laundries and eating places resulted in reports of owners and managers that the extension of the federal age-hour law to cover them will result in some cutting down of jobs.

Court order blocks closing of school

SPECIAL TO AFRO

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A temporary court order blocking the shutting down of Highlander Folk School has been granted and an additional order will be sought to keep the school open until the U.S. Supreme Court can rule in the case.

This was what the school's attorney, Cecil Branstetter, told the AFRO, last week.

"We definitely will appeal the case to the Supreme Court," Mr. Branstetter declared.

THE APPEAL will be from a ruling by the Tennessee State Supreme Court, April 6, which upheld a pre-

vious ruling by Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chittin ordering the school to close. The legal action against the school, which was founded in 1934, was initiated during November, 1959, by District Attorney General A. F. Sloan.

He asked that the charter of the interracial school be revoked on grounds that interracial classes are forbidden by Tennessee law.

The District Attorney General also contended that the school was operated for the personal gain of its founder, Myles Horton and that it engaged in commercial activities in violation of its non-profit charter.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Branstetter contends that the law prohibiting interracial classes has been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

As to the other charges, he says they are unsubstantiated and were "thrown in" to cloud the real issue which, he says, is local opposition to

an integrated school.

In his initial ruling, February, 1960 Judge Chittin said that the state law prohibiting school segregation still applies to private schools, but not to public schools.

The integrated workshops held at the school are illegal, the judge ruled.

On June 24, 1960, the judge denied a motion for a re-hearing and the case was appealed to the State Supreme Court.

The case has 10 days from the date of the Supreme Court's ruling to apply for a re-hearing. If this motion is denied, it has 60 days to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

During the summer month, the school sponsors workshops where colored are instructed on how to register and vote, as well as how school integration can be promoted.

ILLINOIS HOUSE KILLS SPRINGFIELD, Ill.

(ANP) — The House Judiciary Committee killed a bill last week that would make it a crime for a mother to have two illegitimate children.

Interracial School Closing Is Affirmed

Jackson, Tenn., April 5

The Tennessee Supreme Court Wednesday affirmed a lower court order closing the controversial Highlander Folk School, an interracial institution dedicated to the promotion of integration.

School attorneys said they will appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court.

The State Supreme Court decision said the integrated adult education center had violated State segregation laws. State beer laws, and was operating for the personal gain of its founder and director, Myles Horton, in violation of its non-profit charter.

Highlander holds resource meeting

Monteagle, Tenn.

The first major conference devoted to understanding the nature of the multiple new organizations springing up across the South to work in the race relations field closed at Highlander Folk School last weekend.

Representatives from organizations formed within the last two years were brought together to confront problems of racial discrimination.

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., addressed the opening session. He declared that "the jugular vein of the segregation forces has been hit and we are now experiencing its final writhings."

Resource personnel Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Washington Butler, city councilman, Oak Ridge; Mrs. Septima Clark, director of education, Highlander Folk School; and the Rev. C. T. Vivian, editor Nashville News-Star.

FOLK SCHOOL FAILS TO AVERT CLOSING

Highlander, Mixed Center,

Loses Tennessee Plea on Charter Revocation

JACKSON, Tenn., April 5

(AP) — The Tennessee Supreme Court upheld today the revocation of the Highlander Folk School's charter and ordered the integrated institution closed.

It approved the revocation of the charter ordered by a lower court, on these grounds:

1. Myles Horton, director of the adult education institution, had operated it for private gain.

2. Intoxicating beverages had been sold on the premises.

The high court did not rule on a third holding of the lower court that the integrated operations had violated a state law against permitting Negroes and whites to attend the same classes.

Defense attorneys contended that the state's segregation laws were invalidated by the United States Supreme Court several years ago. But District Attorney A. F. Sloan, who prosecuted the case, contended that the desegregation rulings applied only to public schools.

The school, near Monteagle, has long been controversial. It has held workshops, assemblies and other gatherings, in which whites and Negroes from many states participated.

The 1959 Legislature held an extensive investigation and recommended that the charter be revoked.

The school has continued to operate during court proceedings. It said today that fifty-four persons had been trained this year to instruct adults in literacy "and the fundamentals of first-class citizenship."

The Highlander School, in its twenty-ninth year, is on a 220-acre wooded tract in the Cumberland Mountains, about fifty miles northwest of Chattanooga.

It was founded by a group of Southerners led by Mr. Horton. It has promoted interracial study groups and stressed intergroup improvement as a key remedy for social, educational and economic problems in the

South.

A major part of its work has been to train union leaders for organizational and picketing

activity. Workshops have been devoted to voting apathy, methods of passive resistance and voluntary citizens' action.

Mr. Horton, a native of Tennessee, attended the University of Chicago and Union Theological Seminary. He studied folkcraft in several foreign countries and has lectured throughout the world.

Highlander is privately owned and operated under a public welfare charter. It is supported by tuition from students, contributions from individuals and organizations and grants from foundations.

The institution has been repeatedly under attack as an alleged Communist training center. A statement condemning such charges was issued signatures of Mrs. Franklin D. buhr, Protestant theologian; Msgr. John O'Grady of the Na-

Charities and Lloyd K. Garrison, former Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Tennessee officials moved several times to close Highlander as a "public nuisance." On July 31, 1959, county officers and a state trooper raided the school. They arrested three white teachers on a charge of public drunkenness, and the institution's educational director, a Negro, on a charge of illegal possession of liquor.

The raid started a state action aimed at revoking the school's charter.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Highlander *Asio American* files appeal

P1
WASHINGTON

The full power of the State of Tennessee is being used in an effort to close Highlander Folk School because it is racially integrated, according to a charge made to the U.S. Supreme Court last week.

The accusation was made in a petition filed by Cecil D. Branstetter, attorney for the school, who is asking the Supreme Court to order the institution's charter restored.

Det 8-12-61
The charter was revoked Feb. 17, 1960, by State Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin. The action was upheld, April 5, 1961, by the State Supreme Court.

Baltimore Md
BRANSTETTER said the case "stands as a warning to any who would challenge the segregationist traditions in Tennessee that they will be subjected to harassment . . . and treated as a class apart in the application to them of state law."

The lawyer also branded the courts' action as "one more of a sorry series in which state courts have sought to evade the command of the 14th Amendment that all persons similarly situated are entitled to identical treatment under law regardless of race."

The school, founded in 1932, is located in Monteagle, 50 miles from Chattanooga. It is dedicated to the promotion by education of a fuller participation of colored citizens in the political, economic and social life of the South.

Highlander School Loses Its Charter Appeal Is Planned To the Supreme Court

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., July 22 (AP).—Controversy and the Highlander Folk School seem to go together like mountain music and a five-string banjo.

Highlander, hidden away in the Cumberland Mountains fifty miles west of Chattanooga, is one of the storm centers in the racial integration movement in the South. But its days may be numbered.

The Tennessee courts have revoked the adult education institution's tax-exempt, general welfare charter, without which the school cannot operate. But Highlander's lawyers, backed by the American Civil Liberties Union, plan to take the case soon to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Harassment" Deplored

The school's supporters—such people as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and author Harry Golden—recently issued a statement saying they "are profoundly disturbed about the continuing harassment to which Highlander... has been subjected."

"Highlander has constantly welcomed students of all races," these supporters said. "This, apparently, has been the real crime of Highlander, from the opening days of the school."

But Circuit Judge Chester C. Chatten ruled the school had to close its doors for more than racial reasons.

He revoked its charter on Feb. 17, 1960, on grounds that the school (1) sold beer and other items without licenses, (2) operated for the personal gain of its director and (3) violated Tennessee's fifty-year-old segregation laws.

Tennessee's Supreme Court completely side-stepped the integration issue in upholding the ruling. It found the other grounds sufficient.

Pending appeal to the highest court in the land, Highlander is conducting business as usual

— a year-round program of short discussion sessions, the Highlander substitute for classes. (There are no desks, no formal instruction, no degrees or diplomas conferred.) Once a week or so the school invites a new group of Negroes and whites to the discussions, to plan assaults on the South's traditional segregation patterns.

In April, Mr. King's Southern Christian Leadership conference joined forces with Highlander to train Negroes "in the civil rights struggle."

If it was not actually planned here, it is certain that the Freedom Riders movement through the Deep South was discussed and approved by at least some of those attending Highlander. The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader from Birmingham and a spokesman for the Freedom Riders in both Birmingham and Montgomery, has been a frequent visitor to the school.

Thrives on Controversy

Controversy has been with Highlander ever since 1932, when a lanky Tennessee lad named Myles Horton climbed Monteagle Mountain and founded the folk school.

In those days of social and economic unrest, the place buzzed with workshops, teaching farm and factory workers how to set up unions and organize strikes.

Southern leaders, especially in industrial Chattanooga, growled that Highlander was a hive of subversive labor agitation.

The music of the mountains also became part of the school.

In the early '40s, the Highlander banjos began picking out new notes in southern discord—racial integration.

On the school's shady, rolling campus grounds, ministers have planned Negro voter registration drives, white and Negro students have worked out lunch-counter sit-in demonstrations and ideas have been exchanged on the best legal moves against Jim Crow. The State Department has sent foreign groups to attend some of its workshops.

A state investigation, looking into alleged subversive activities at Highlander, resulted in the legislative committee declaring "a great deal of circumstantial evidence, which is competent, was unfolded... to the effect

that the 'school' is a meeting place of known Communists and fellow travelers."

The committee recommended that the school's charter be revoked. Mr. Horton appeared before the committee twice, hotly denying that he or the school had engaged in any sort of subversion or had dealt with any Communist front organizations.

Highlander Loses Its Last Round

WASH. 10-10-61

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday brought down the curtain on Highlander Folk School's 29-year-old drama of controversy and school officials prepared to reopen in Knoxville.

The highest court in the land refused to review a Tennessee court order revoking the charter of the racially integrated institution near Monteagle, Tenn., 59 miles northwest of Chattanooga.

CHARTER GRANTED

But just three days ago, Highlander Director Myles Horton announced that the state had granted a charter to the Highlander Research and Education Center in Knoxville. Horton Monday said, "We hope to start a program in Knoxville in the next couple of weeks."

The case which the Supreme Court refused to review started in the circuit court of Judge Chester C. Chatten at Altamont, Tenn., went to the Tennessee Circuit Court on appeal and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chatten on Feb. 17, 1960, revoked the charter on grounds that the school: 1. Sold beer and other items without licenses; 2. Operated for the personal gain of its director; 3. Violated Tennessee's 50-year-old segregation laws.

SIDESTEPED ISSUE

The Tennessee Supreme Court completely sidestepped the integration issue in upholding Chatten's ruling. The state's highest court said it didn't need to go

into the issue—the other grounds were sufficient.

Highlander conducted business as usual awaiting all the pending court action.

Cecil Branstetter, school attorney, said in Nashville Monday a petition for rehearing could be filed, but he declined to say whether this action would be taken.

He said an order would be issued and, probably, a receiver appointed to take over the school's assets. He said attorneys for both sides would have an opportunity to be heard on the order.

MAY GIVE IT TO COUNCIL

Asked what he thought would happen to the school, Branstetter said, "They might turn it over to the White Citizens' Council, and you can quote me on that."

At Highlander, Horton said the school's "staff spirit is high. We feel that we can now get down to work and won't have to spend any more time or money on court cases."

The 56-year-old director said "It seems the state court, by dropping the charge of violating segregation laws, circumvented justice. The integrated nature of Highlander was used to inflame the jury, then dropped from the case."

TAKING IDEAS TO KNOXVILLE

"Everything in the name of the school will presumably be confiscated," Horton said. "The big thing is that we will take our ideas (to Knoxville)—they can't confiscate the ideas."

The school, in its appeal to the highest court, said the case stood as a warning to any who challenge segregationist traditions in Tennessee.

Highlander has been embroiled in controversy since its very beginning in the 1930s. It was founded in 1932 and chartered two years later as a general welfare, tax-free, nonprofit corporation—the same type of charter granted the new center in Knoxville.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL PLANS NEW CENTER

Special to The New York Times.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9—

The racially mixed Highlander Folk School made known plans Monday for a center here.

This development, coincided with a setback in the United States Supreme Court. The court denied a hearing to the school on a Tennessee court order revoking its charter.

A Circuit Court had ordered the school to give up its charter at Monteagle, and the state Supreme Court upheld the order.

The state contended that the school was operated for the personal gain of its director, Myles Horton, and that beer had been sold illegally on the campus.

The Tennessee Supreme Court did not touch on the school's contention that it had been penalized for challenging the state's segregationist traditions.

In its annual report the school said a charter had been granted to the Highland Research and Education Center by the state.

"This new organization," it said, "has been formed to carry on a South-wide adult education program, including voter and citizenship education."

"Headquarters for the center have been established in Knoxville, where a building has been leased."

The Highlander School

P. 8 A

The leftwing Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., is finished — at least in its present form. *The News and Courier*

That's the good news contained in the refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court to review a decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court approving revocation of the school's charter. Highlander long served as a center of social and political agitation that threatened peaceful progress in the South. *World 10-11-61*

Highlander partisans undoubtedly will continue their activities at other places. A charter already has been given to a so-called "Highlander Research and Education Center" at Knoxville. It is operating with some of the same names previously involved in the Monteagle organization. The Chattanooga News-Free Press, commenting on this new outlet, said: "A rose by any other name is reputed to have the same aroma. So it is with Highlander Folk School, and the aroma is anything but sweet." *Charleston*

The News and Courier has followed Highlander activities for a number of years. We have a special interest in Highlander. It has operated what amounts to a branch on John's Island in Charleston County. The kind of thinking encouraged at Highlander should be of concern to all Americans in every region of the country.

Highlander has had its misguided defenders, as well as hard-faced advocates who well understand its activities. But the types of persons who have attended Highlander conferences and spoken at its con-

ferences testify to the character of that now defunct institution.

Labor Day weekend in 1957 found a large group of left-of-center Americans in attendance there. Among the participants was Abner W. Berry, a member of the National Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA.

Understand that! This was no fuzzy-minded liberal, no self-styled seeker after truth. The man of whom we speak was a high-ranking member of the Communist Party, an organization that is an arm of the Soviet State.

While Highlander has been a gathering place for scores of left-wingers, the school was closed not for its political activities but because state courts found it had been operated for the profit of Myles Horton, its president.

What is most dangerous about Highlander is not the political machinations of those in attendance at its meetings.

The danger of Highlander was that it confused a lot of politically innocent people who thought they had an obligation to be tolerant of a center that purported to be engaged in humanitarian activity.

But tolerance should have its limits. No individual should be tolerant of a person who is trying to burn down his house. Nor should colleges, communities or states be so tolerant of divisive forces that they are threatened.

The Highlander Folk School wasn't a place of free inquiry, an academic center or anything of the sort. It was a training ground for persons in revolt against society. Action of the Supreme Court in effect barring Highlander's revival at Monteagle is a contribution to public order in this region.

Highlander School Highlander Class

pushes registration Expects 20,000

The Afro-American
BALTIMORE, Md.
The Highlander Folk School here, despite continuing pressure by local whites, is embarking on a campaign to qualify colored Tennesseans to vote.

The project is patterned after a successful one carried out in John's Island, S.C. Myles Horton, school director, said the aim of the project is to teach illiterate colored citizens to read and write well enough to pass literacy tests.

In John's Island, he said, "we opened a school in a community there in 1956. There were 208 colored persons and of these about 30 voted."

"NOW MORE THAN 700 are registered and almost all of them voted."

Since that time, he said, roads have been built and public schools have been improved—something that is not done in communities where residents are not voting.

Mr. Horton explained: "None of this has been done for the colored citizens by the local whites. With the impetus and support of the school, taught by local volunteer teachers, they have done it themselves."

In the current Highlander program, teachers and supervisors of various southern communities come to the school and learn how Highlander taught classes at John's Island.

THE HIGHLANDER School

founded by Mr. Horton in 1932, has been under fire from Tennesseans for some time because of its liberal programs.

The school had its charter revoked by the state after charges of immorality and illegal liquor sales were made. The school is still operating while the charter suspension is being appealed.

To the charge that he was a communist, Mr. Horton says he is a Democrat and a Presbyterian "but I'm certainly not a communist."

"If I were a communist I can assure you there would be a lot more communists in Tennessee than there are now."

"I think I'm that good teacher."

Chicago Defender
MONTEAGLE, Tenn.
Some 20,000 adults will attend Literacy and Citizenship Classes taught by 350 teachers trained at the Highlander Folk School this year, Myles Horton announced.

Miss Bernice Robinson of Charleston, S. C., has been added to the staff and will be associated with Mrs. Septima Clark, the school's educational director, in teaching and administering this program.

In describing the Citizenship program Horton said, "The basic plan of the Citizenship School has been tried and proven in the South over a period of four years. We have found that for adults speed and effective action depend on motivation. When adults want to learn to read and write in order to qualify as voters their rate of learning is accelerated to a degree beyond an individual's normal capacity."

In connection with this program 22 workshops are scheduled at Highlander for 1961 to provide training for teachers sent to the school by cooperating organizations.

The program will train teachers who will return to their local communities equipped to organize classes to teach reading, writing and fundamentals of first-class citizenship. Fifty-four leaders have already received training through the program this year.

Among the cooperating organizations presently sending teachers to Highlander for training are:

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and its affiliates throughout the South; the Chatham County Crusade for Voters of Savannah, Georgia; the Southeastern Georgia

Crusade for Voters; the Madison County Voters League, Huntsville, Alabama; the Haywood County Civic and Welfare League, and the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League in West Tennessee.

Highlander Folk School Seeks To Swell Negro Voting Ranks

By LEON DANIEL

(United Press International)

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (UPI)—The Highlander Folk School, a controversial, liberal outpost in the conservative southeast Tennessee hill country, is quietly at work on a project aimed at swelling the ranks of Negro voters.

The school's charter was revoked after an investigation by the 1959 Tennessee legislature on the ground that the racially mixed institution violated the state's segregation laws.

Highlander has been continuing operation, however, pending appeal of the circuit court order lifting the charter. The school's director, Myles Horton, a native of Savannah in segregation-minded west Tennessee, says he is prepared to appeal the case all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Horton, who founded Highlander in 1932, is setting up a system of "citizenship school" to teach illiterate Negroes to read and write well enough to pass literacy requirements for Negroes.

In explaining how the plan works Horton likes to talk about Johns Island, a rural area off the coast of South Carolina where most of the people are Negroes and very few of them, according to Horton, are literate.

"We opened a school in a community there in 1956," he said. "There were 208 Negroes and of these about 30 voted. Now more than 700 are registered and al-

Horton said that as more Negroes began voting on Johns Island roads were built and public schools were improved.

"None of this has been done for the Negroes by the local whites," Horton said. "With the impetus and support of the school taught by local volunteer teachers, they have done it themselves."

Teachers and supervisors for the schools come to Highlander to learn how to teach the classes, using Highlander's intensive program.

MOTIVATION SPURS LEARNING

Horton said that he has found that learning is accelerated "when the motivation is first citizenship."

"The mechanics of the program were worked out by Mrs. Septima Clark, our educational director," he said. "I have been experimenting with the plan for years but she worked out the teaching details."

The school is financed by contributions from throughout the United States. Among the more prominent backers of the school are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, the theologian.

Highlander has had a rocky road

to travel since it was founded. A congressional committee, as well as the Tennessee legislature, was once directed to smoke out charges of communism leveled against the school. Horton himself has been called a Communist. He says he is a Democrat and a Presbyterian "but I'm certainly not a Communist." He puts it this way: "If I were a Communist I can assure you there would be a lot more Communists in Tennessee than there now. I think I'm that good educator."

Tenn. set to seize *The Afro American* 1/18/41 Highlander school

2-1-41
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A receiver was appointed by the State of Tennessee last Tuesday as the first step was taken to confiscate Highlander Folk School in Mont-eagle without compensation.

The state is taking over the buildings, land and equipment — including library and home of the director — of the residential adult center which had operated at Mont-eagle since 1932.

W. L. R. M.
WHEN TENNESSEE re-voled the charter of the institution, growing out of a long fight with the school's integrated educational program, it marked the first time the state has ever taken such a drastic measure.

What the state plans to do with the property has not been disclosed, but a number of major contributors are insisting that Tennessee has a duty to make the facilities available to all races.

"I AM disappointed that a small group of desperate segregationists has been allowed to use the courts to deprive us of our rights to teach and hold classes on an integrated basis," said Myles Horton, director of the school.

Mr. Horton, a native of Tennessee, added that Highlander's program will be continued by the Highlander Research and Education Center at 1625 Riverside Dr. here, operated under a Tennessee charter.

Rides Bared U. S. Hatred At Worst. Tuskegee Reports

Cites Fury Of Attacks During 1961

p. 15

Institute's Document Says Freedom Drive Advanced Citizenship

Jan. 2-10-62

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — The annual Tuskegee Institute report said Thursday the 1961 "freedom ride" movement exposed one of the most "vulnerable weaknesses" of American democracy.

"The unreasoning attacks on the riders exposed racism at its worst; for here were citizens literally seeking to destroy fellow citizens for no other reason than that of exercising rights guaranteed to all in their common country," said the 16-page report.

THE DOCUMENT concerned itself with the 17 states and the District of Columbia which practiced legal segregation in education before 1954.

On the significance of the bus segregation tests, the report said "the activities of freedom riders advanced citizenship status significantly and helped build a firm base for wholesome race relations."

THE REPORT said "the

press at home and abroad was overwhelmingly sympathetic with these integrationists."

It added that modern communications had revealed "the fact that the lurching spirit still exists in areas of the South and that it still has the sanction of many public officials." shifted from schools to the country," the report said. School desegregation was "generally more harmonious than previously" in 1961.

The report said in "Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, widespread resistance to any measure of desegregation in public life was repeatedly asserted by many public officials."

Tuskegee Notes South's Advances

Atlanta would B1
Jan 2-4-62

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — While some southern cities, and a few small towns made "notable advances" in civil rights, public officials in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina gave "widespread resistance to any measure of desegregation" during 1961, the annual Tuskegee Institute Race Relations Report said Saturday.

Signed by Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster, the report said that "Freedom Riders advanced citizenship, but that 'a reluctance by white leaders to engage in meaningful communication with Negro spokesmen produced an air of uneasiness and antagonism.'"

While school desegregation remained a focal point in race relations, last year there was a shift to broader concern for desegregation in the total public life of the country."

NATIONAL ATTENTION

The courts and civil rights leadership "focused national attention on continuing inequities in public services, uncertain security of the person, and undependable administration of justice in many communities."

Three main factors continued to work to the "detriment" of Negroes, the report stated:

1. Quality of basic public school education and related cultural resources for Negroes was usually below that of national standards and of Southern standards for white people;
2. Opportunity for specialized vocational, college, and professional education remained seriously restricted for Negro youth, because the burden could not be taken up adequately by the poorly financed Negro public and private colleges; and
3. Custom still excluded Negroes from employment consideration in many industries and for work in local and state governments, except teaching and menial jobs.

OPPORTUNITY NEEDED

Dr. Foster's editorial comment concluded, as in 1958 and 1960 that "until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and building for the total advancement of their communities, and South will hardly be able to move out of a position of economic disadvantage, cultural limitation, and emotional distress."

White and Negro citizens together must chart the way. All of America - not just the South - now suffers the national and international consequences of delay in achieving a democratic society in the South."

In 1954, the report discontinued its earlier title — "Annual Lynching Report" — because it was felt that lynching alone was not a sufficient index to race relations.

Tuskegee Report calls Rides

significant landmark of Era

Apr 2-24-62
TUSKEGEE, Ala. The Freedom Rides, were a landmark in the history of race relations during 1961, for they "exposed one of the most vulnerable weaknesses of American democracy."

This was one of the major conclusions of the Tuskegee Institute Report on Race Relations in the South, the 48th in the series.

Compiled by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of research at the Institute, the report was signed by Dr. L. H. Foster, president.

Baltimore, Md
"DESPITE misunderstanding by some segments of the public, the activities of the Freedom Riders advanced citizenship status and helped build a firm base for wholesome race relations," the report stated.

This was because the Freedom Riders dramatically focused local, national and international attention not only on the continued segregation of colored, but on the extent of their deprivations as they traveled both within and among the Southern states.

The report noted that ever since the instituting of legal segregation in 1896, colored citizens "had suffered all kinds of indignities and assaults, and numbers were murdered for daring to disregard segregation regulations."

THE SIGNIFICANT difference, it was pointed out, between the Sit-down Movement which began in February 1960, and the Freedom Rides of 1961 was that the sit-downers were mostly students and the riders represented a cross section of the population.

This widespread support, it was stated, demonstrated that not only does the ma-



DR. L. H. FOSTER

majority opinion in the United States condemn racial segregation, but "world opinion will no longer tolerate it."

The support the Freedom Riders received from such federal agencies as the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a readiness on part of the Federal Government "to wipe out the blight of legal separation wherever it exists in America," it was stated.

In his assessment of the report, Dr. Foster made the following points:—

* * *

THERE WAS a new vigorous action by the Federal government to implement full citizenship status without regard to race.

• During 1961 there was a shift to broader school desegregation in the total public life of the country.

• Court decisions further strengthened the constitutional rights of citizens and clarified the superior rank of federal laws in voting, education, transportation, public accommodations and recreation.

• Major developments occurred in metropolitan areas where large population concentrations provided signifi-

cant political and economic leverage.

• AT THE SAME time, in states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, widespread resistance to any measure of segregation in public life was repeatedly asserted by many public officials.

• Employment opportunities for colored in the South did not advance significantly in 1961.

Three major factors of Southern life continued to operate to the detriment of colored citizens and, consequently to America:

- 1.) Lack of educational and cultural opportunities.
- 2.) Lack of vocational and professional training.
- 3.) Unequal job opportunities in private and public employment.

NEW ORLEANS EXCEPTION

Montgomery Advertiser
Tuskegee Report Cites
Montgomery Advertiser
Integration Progress

Lat. 138-61
 TUSKEGEE (AP) — Tuskegee Of them, he continued, 586
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 lina alone, involving 4,037 stu-
 dents.

NEW ORLEANS EXCEPTION

Tuskegee Report Cites Integration Progress

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Tuskegee Institute says most Southern cities which faced school integration for the first time in 1960 went about it calmly, but New Orleans "was the outstanding exception." P. 6 A

In the Louisiana city, said President L. H. Foster in his annual race relations report Friday, desegregation was "contingent and delayed by the underlying rural-urban conflict of rapidly urbanizing society." White students for the most part refused to attend the two New Orleans schools where Negro pupils were admitted by court order. By contrast, the Tuskegee report said "the real possibility of effective school desegregation was well demonstrated by the calm which prevailed in Little Rock, Ark., after several years of turmoil." Foster, who signed the report, also pointed to Negro student lunch counter sit-ins as proof that, in certain areas, "desegregation is possible without long delays."

He called the series of lunch-counter demonstrations in Southern cities the "major new ingredient" in race relations last year. Their impact, the college president continued, "encouraged a country-wide reexamination of the moral consequences of the continuing delays in implementing desegregation."

Protesting students in private institutions for the most part had "the sympathetic understanding" of school officials, Dr. Foster said, but in public-supported colleges it was different.

There, he said, the sit-in students "felt the full weight of executive, judicial and legislative force."

The Tuskegee president said the demonstrations were "too numerous to tabulate." But by May of last year, he said, 41 sit-ins

had taken place in South Carolina alone, involving 4,037 students. Of them, he continued, 586 were arrested and 492 convicted. Foster said the students were charged with a variety of offenses ranging from trespassing to violation of an anti-masking law. But, he added, "none was most optimistic in tone in 47 years, noted the states of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina rarely experienced 'constructive approaches to desegregation and adamant resistance was widely evident.'

The report criticized the press for an alleged failure to present an understanding viewpoint of desegregation in the South. "In most sections of the South," the report said, "desegregation successes were sporadically and incompletely reported, thereby preventing a full understanding of how easily desegregation actually worked in many situations. The press gave wide coverage, however, to those conflict situations where resistance to desegregation was even temporarily effective."

"The major new ingredient in race relations in the South was the impact of young people in asserting human rights, in which they exhibited a high measure of moral insight, courage and dignity," it said.

Rights Report At Tuskegee Optimistic

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28 (UPI)—The annual Tuskegee Institute report on race relations said Saturday that 1960 "came closer to a much needed base of respect for the individual and his rights."

The 47th annual report, written

by Tuskegee President L. H. Foster, said "the principle of desegregation—which is the absence of racial restrictions on opportunity and personal dignity in public affairs—unquestionably strengthened even though it was strongly raised in some quarters."

The report added, "With increasing frequency and accentuated sternness, courts reaffirmed the constitutional rights of citizens; and the courts seemed extremely reluctant to accept further unreasonable delays in beginning desegregation."

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Tuskegee Report Emphasizes Race Effort Of Youth

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI)—The annual Tuskegee Institute report said Friday. The major new ingredient in race relations in the South during 1960 was the impact of young people in asserting human rights.

The survey said race relations in 1960 "came closer to a much needed

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NEGRO ADVANCES TERMED LIMITED Tuskegee's 47th Report Sees Neglect of Moral Factors in Segregation Fight

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States made progress in combatting segregation last year, Tuskegee Institute reported today, but the "moral underpinnings" were largely neglected.

Dr. L. H. Foster, who signed the report as president of the Negro school, said Federal action had influenced racial progress in voting and economic opportunities.

But, he continued, "such a limited approach continued to distress many American citizens and amaze the leaders of numerous other countries."

"United Nations representatives had excellent opportunities to view America's weaknesses in human relations at home," he noted, "while all the nations—working together right in this country—were successfully promoting human dignity

and peace throughout the world." Jan. 1-28-61

The race relations report, a yearly analysis of developments in the field, was started in 1953 to replace the annual lynching report published by Tuskegee Institute for many years.

Dr. Foster called the lunch counter sit-in movement by Negro college students "the major new ingredient" in race relations in 1960. Its impact, he said, "encouraged a country-wide re-examination of the moral consequences of the continuing delays in implementing desegregation."

Desire 'Not Sudden'

The desire of Negro youth to remove racial barriers "was not sudden," the report said.

It declared: "Negro youth had long chafed under their suppressed status and had always resented the limitations which prevent them from becoming full-fledged Americans. Sit-down techniques with their nonviolent aspect appealed to them."

"Call to action seemed imperative, regardless of parental advice or of college, local or state authorities."

"Students at private institutions, in the main, had the sympathetic understanding of faculty and administration; but students in public colleges where the power structure, local or state, firmly upholds a segregated society, felt the full weight of executive, judicial and legislative force."

The report said "three great contributions" of the sit-in campaign were "emphasizing the urgency of practical desegregation action, providing the initiative for constructive discussions among community leaders, and demonstrating in pilot situations that desegregation is possible without long delays."

Report Says Young Urge Human Rights Race-Relations Survey Is Made By Tuskegee

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Survey Criticizes Press

The survey criticized the press for alleged failure to present an understanding viewpoint of desegregation in the South.

"In most sections of the South," the report said, "desegregation successes were sporadically and incompletely reported, thereby preventing a full understanding of how easily desegregation actually worked in many situations. The press gave wide coverage, however, to those conflict situations where resistance to desegregation was even temporarily effective."

Tuskegee Says Progress Made In Desegregation

Birmingham Post-Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.
TUSKEGEE, Jan. 27 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute says most Southern cities which faced school integration for the first time in 1960 went about it calmly, but New Orleans "was the outstanding exception."

In the Louisiana city, said President L. H. Foster in his annual race relations report today, desegregation was "confused and delayed by the underlying rural-urban conflict of a rapidly urbanizing society."

White students for the most part refused to attend the two New Orleans schools where Negro pupils were admitted by court order.

By contrast, the Tuskegee report said "the real possibility of effective school desegregation was well demonstrated by the calm which prevailed in Little Rock, Ark., after several years of turmoil."

He called the series of lunch-room demonstrations in Southern cities the "major new ingredient" in race relations last year.

Protesting students in private institutions for the most part had "the sympathetic understanding" of school officials, Dr. Foster said, but in public-supported colleges it was different.

There, he said, the sit-in students "lent the full weight of executive, judicial and legislative force."

The Tuskegee president said the demonstrations were "too numerous to tabulate." But by May of last year, he said, 41 sit-ins had taken place in South Carolina alone, involving 4037 students.

Of them, he continued, 586 were arrested and 492 convicted.

Foster said the students were charged with a variety of offenses ranging from trespassing to violation of an anti-masking law. But, he added, "none was charged with violating segregation statutes."

All in all, the report said the nation made substantial progress in combatting segregation during the year, but "the moral underpinnings . . . were largely neglected."

1960 Gains Seen Against Segregation

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 27

(AP)—The United States made progress in combatting segregation last year, says Tuskegee Institute, but the "moral underpinnings . . . were largely neglected." L. H. Foster, who signed the report as president of the Negro school, said Federal action influenced racial progress in voting and economic opportunities.

But, he added, "such a limited approach continued to distress many American citizens and amaze the leaders of numerous other countries."

"United Nations representatives had excellent opportunities to view America's weaknesses in human relations at home," he added, "while all the nations—working together right in this country—were successfully promoting human dignity and peace throughout the world."

The race relations report, a yearly analysis of developments in the long struggle, was started in 1953 to replace the annual lynching report published by Tuskegee Institute for many years.

Foster called the lunch-counter sit-in movement by Negro college students "the major new ingredient" in race relations in 1960. Its impact, he said, "encouraged a country-wide reexamination of the moral consequences of the continuing delays in implementing desegregation."

Tuskegee Report Says Principle Of Desegregation Unquestionably Strengthened During 1960

Say White And Negro
Citizens Together
Must Chart Way To
Democratic Society
In The South

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Despite racial conflict and tension, the principle of desegregation "was unquestionably strengthened" in 1960, according to the 47th annual report on Race Relations in the South.

The Report, signed and released here Friday by Tuskegee Institute president Dr. L. H. Foster, indicated that although the Federal Government influenced racial progress on legal and economic grounds, "the moral underpinnings of the entire human rights struggle were largely neglected."

Federal influence advanced employment opportunity and protected citizenship rights, "but such a limited approach continued to distress many American citizens and to amaze the leaders of numerous other countries," the Report said.

"United Nations representatives had excellent opportunities to view America's weaknesses in human relations at home while all the nations—working together right in this country—were successfully promoting human dignity and peace throughout the world."

The sit-in movement by Southern Negro college students was the "major new ingredient" in 1960's race relations. Its impact "encouraged a country-wide re-examination of the moral consequences of the continuing delays in implementing desegregation. The non-violent technique used by the students was not new, but its application to chain store lunch counters was new, "and marked the beginning of the only major youth movement America has

known," the Report said.

The desire of Negro youth to remove racial barriers "was not sudden," explained the Report. "Negro youth had long chafed under their suppressed status and had always resented the limitations which prevent them from becoming full-fledged Americans. Sit-down techniques with their non-violent aspect appealed to them."

"Call to action seemed imperative, regardless of parental advice or of college, local, or state authorities."

"Students at private institutions, in the main, had the sympathetic understanding of faculty and administration; but students in public colleges, where the power structure, local or state, firmly upholds a segregated society, felt the full weight of executive, judicial and legislative force."

The Report credits "restraint on the part of most Negro participants" with keeping violence at a minimum. "While some Negroes were reported as originating over acts, white men and youth almost invariably were the aggressors."

The movement's "three great contributions" were "emphasizing the urgency of practical desegregation action, providing the initiative for constructive discussions among community leaders, and demonstrating in pilot situations that desegregation is possible without long delays," the Report stated.

Student demonstrations in 1960 were "too numerous to tabulate," said the Report, "but by May, 41 had occurred in South Carolina alone, involving 4,037 students. Of these, 586 had been arrested and 492 convicted."

The demonstrators were charged with a variety of 22 crimes—ranging from trespassing to violating an anti-mask statute—"but none was charged with violating segregation statutes," the Report found.

The Report—until 1953, known as the Annual Lynching Report—concludes this year's assessment section with a partial repeat of an opinion stated in its 1958 edition:

"... Until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and building for total advancement of their communities, the South will hardly be able to move out of a position of economic disadvantage, cultural limitation, and emotional distress."

"White and Negro citizens together must chart the way. All of America—not just the South—

RACE RELATIONS REPORT— now suffers the national and international consequences of delay in achieving a democratic society in the South."

Fund appeal.

James E. Stamps, Fisk University alumnus, founder and president emeritus of the UNCF National Alumni Council, will be the principal speaker at the public meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12. Mr. Stamps is also a former UNCF national campaign vice-chairman.

Dr. Lanier was formerly American minister to Liberia (1946-48) and was president of Texas Southern University. He has served with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency in Washington, D. C.

Rev. Wynn, an alumnus of Clark College and now president, Gammon Theological Seminary, will preside at the meetings.

Mrs. Leona J. Williams, alumna of Dillard University and president, Chicago Chapter of Dillard Alumni Assn., is chairman of the conference program committee.

James E. Huger and Dr. Paul L. Diggs of Bethune-Cookman are general chairmen in charge of local committees for visiting alumni. One Mississippian, Walter Washington, Utica Junior College, Utica, will participate in the United Negro College Fund's two-day Alumni Conference in Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 11 and 12.

**Optimistic
Tone Noted
In Survey**

Sat. 2-4-61
**Press Is Criticized
For Stressing Strife,
Ignoring Progress**

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"THE MAJOR new ingredient in race relations in the South was the impact of young people in asserting human rights, in which they exhibited a high measure of moral insight, courage and dignity" it said.



DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER
Makes Annual Report

Desegregation Made Progress In 1960

But Nation's Moral Fiber Was 'Neglected'

Feb (11-17) 1961

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Federal influence advance employment opportunity and protected citizenship rights, "but such a limited approach continued to distress many American citizens and to amaze the leaders of numerous other countries," the Report said.

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LONG DELAYS

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lays," the Report stated.

Student demonstrations in 1960 were "too numerous to tabulate," said the Report, "but by May, 41 had occurred in South Carolina alone, involving 4,037 students. Of these, 586 had been arrested and 492 convicted."

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"Until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and building for the total advancement of their communities, the South will hardly be able to move out of a position of economic disadvantage, cultural limitation, and emotional distress."

He [Booker T. Washington] founded

Tuskegee Institute it was conceived as a school to help Alabama Negroes make a better living. Washington's fundamental aspiration for the institution and for his people was practical in the extreme. Down through the decades, this concept manifestly has been greatly altered. Such metamorphosis doubtless was inevitable. As the institution grew, as Negro undergraduates and faculty made more and more tangible advances, it was doubtless a natural trend that they would extend their interest horizons and through the school work for more of progress, as they conceived of it in such pursuit, obviously, both students and faculty came to work in behalf of the vote, which *The News* always has said is due qualified Negroes, and then to work, further, for integration. Generally, 2-6-61

While it is doubtless impossible to take official statements from the institution and mark them as openly, vigorously pressing for full integration, the annual president's report on racial matters issued by Dr. L. H. Foster leaves no doubt as to the institutional intent. Tuskegee today is a fount of influence for integration in the South.

The most recent report, issued just re-

Tuskegee Change

cently, makes this very clear, discussing in detail sit-ins and other actions during the past year aimed at breaking down segregation bars.

This condition, inevitable as it appears to have been, sooner or later will attract more attention from the state government of Alabama. The state contributes to the institution financially annually. There are very practical reasons for its having done so for a lengthy period. But the more that Tuskegee becomes a source of integration endeavor, the more some Alabamians are likely to ask questions about contributing state funds to it. It would be a sad day when the long and harmonious relationship between the state and the institute might suffer alteration.

Fidel Faddle

William Worthy, Negro newsman who got into hot water with the State Department for violating U. S. orders and going to Red China, visited Cuba recently. The other day he spoke at Tuskegee Institute where he said that "Castro has been misrepresented in the most enormous fashion imaginable," and that through reports on Castro "the American people have been sold an untrue story." Worthy said "Castro is a symbol of freedom," and that the U. S. identifies "everything that represents progress in other countries with communism." The report on Worthy was a Tuskegee Institute news release. He spoke as part of a college "entertainment course."



Booker T. Washington Memorial
At Tuskegee Institute

Applause For The Sitdowners

The Afro-American
Tuskegee Institute, in releasing its 47th annual race relations report, gives its most prominent treatment to the sitdown movement which it accurately describes as "the only major youth movement America has ever known." (The AFRO first used this phrase early last year in describing the movement.)

Caldermore, Ind.
The report said the three great contributions of the sitdown movement were: emphasizing the urgency of practical desegregation action, providing the initiative for constructive discussions among community leaders, and demonstrating that desegregation is possible without long delays.

Sat. 2-11-61
In the report, the Tuskegee analysts could have given the sitdowners a great deal more concrete credit than these abstractions. After all, nothing succeeds like success and the sitdowners were eminently successful.

py
THAT THIS is true is shown in the fact that more than 475 eating establishments and places of public accommodation, entertainment and recreation in some 86 Southern cities have been desegregated directly as the result of the sitdowners' crusade.

Another concrete — and highly significant — achievement of the sitdown movement has been the emancipation of the liberal white Southerner.

This was another "first."

Previously, liberal whites in the South dared not brave the wrath of their segregationist neighbors by even so much as expressing sympathy for the civil rights fight.

Churches were silent, the universities were gagged, businessmen only whimpered about the loss of capital investments and social service experts were either mum or vocal in parroting the views of the politicians.

The sitdown movement drew in scores of white college students who involved themselves voluntarily and personally by sharing the protest marches, sharing the stools at hostile lunch counters and even, in some cases, sharing sandwiches and soft drinks.

In so doing, they were cursed along with their colored co-combatants; they were attacked, injured, arrested, fined, sentenced, imprisoned and kicked out of school.

* * *

THE ADULT WHITE community's reaction was a pale imitation of the colored community's backing of its courageous youth — but it was positive.

For the first time, responsible white adults spoke out saying that segregation was wrong; churchmen participated actively in the protests and an Atlanta, Georgia minister admitted that his church belonged to the Lord and not the white race when he admitted colored youths staging a "kneel-in."

A daily paper in Richmond, Virginia, obviously hostile to the movement, grudgingly admitted that the Virginia Union students stag-

ing a sitdown showed a great deal more "class" than the hoodlum horde which jeered and cursed them.

Getting concrete results and giving white Southerners freedom of expression are two achievements that should be added to the credit of the sitdown movement.

Sit-Ins Were The Major 'News Ingredient In Race Relations

By Sam Yette
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Despite racial conflict and tension, the principal of desegregation "was unquestionably strengthened" in 1960, according to the 47th annual report on "Race Relations in the South."

The report, signed and released here by Tuskegee Institute President Dr. L. H. Foster, indicated that although the Federal Government influenced racial progress on legal and economic grounds, "the moral underpinnings of the entire human rights struggle were largely neglected."

Federal influence advanced employment opportunity and protected citizenship rights, "but such a limited approach continued to distress many American citizens and to amaze the leaders of numerous other countries," the report said.

"United Nations representatives had excellent opportunities to view America's weaknesses in human relations at home, while all the nations—working together right in this country — were successfully promoting human dignity and peace throughout the world"

The sit-in movement by Southern Negro college students was the "major new ingredient" in 1960's race relations. Its impact "encouraged a country-wide re-examination of the moral consequences of the continuing delays in implementing desegregation."

The non-violent technique used by the students was not

new, but its application to chain store lunch counters was new, "and marked the beginning of the only major tabulate," said the report, youth movement America "but by May 14, had occurred has known," the report said. The desire of Negro youth to remove racial barriers these, 586 had been arrested "was not sudden," explained the report. "Negro youth had long chafed under their oppressed status and had always resented the limitations which prevent them from becoming full-fledged Americans. Sit-down techniques with their non-violent aspect appealed to them.

The demonstrators were charged with a variety of 22 crimes—ranging from trespassing to violating an anti-mask statute—"but none was charged with violating segregation statutes," the report found.

The report—until 1953, known as the "Annual Lynching Report" — concludes this year's assessment section with a partial repeat of an opinion stated in its 1958 edition:

"...Until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and building for the total advancement of their communities, the South will hardly be able to move out of a position of economic disadvantage, cultural limitation and emotional distress.

The report credits "restraint on the part of most Negro participants" with keeping violence at a minimum. "While some Negroes were reported as originating overt acts, white men and youth almost invariably were the aggressors."

The movement's "three great contributions" were "emphasizing the urgency of practical desegregation action, providing the initiative for constructive discussions among community leaders, and demonstrating in pilot situations that desegregation is possible without long de-

Negro Youth Resent Imposed Limitations

The Courier

'Skegee Report on '60 Cites Sit-Ins' Impact

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 2-11-61

By SAM YETTE

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The desire of Negro youth to remove racial barriers, "was not sudden," explained the report. "Negro youth had long chafed under their suppressed status

and had always resented the limitations, which prevent them from becoming full-fledged Americans. Sit-down techniques with their non-violent aspect appealed to them.

• "Call to action seemed imperative, regardless of parental advice or of college, local, or state authorities.

"Students at private institutions, in the main, had the sympathetic understanding of faculty and administration; but students in public colleges, where the power structure, local or state, firmly upholds a segregated society, felt the full weight of executive, judicial and legislative force."

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Student demonstrations in 1960 were "too numerous to tabulate," said the report, "but by May, 41 had occurred in South Carolina alone, involving 4,037 students. Of these, 586 had been arrested and 492 convicted."

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"... Until Negroes enjoy the opportunity to give of their talents in planning and building for the total advancement of their communities, the South will hardly be able to move out of a position of economic disadvantage, cultural limitations, and emotional distress.

"White and Negro citizens together must chart the way. All of America—not just the South—now suffers the national and international consequences of delay in achieving a democratic society in the South."

THE TIP-OFF

By EMORY G. JACKSON

B'ham World
The 47th Annual Report to the American People on Developments in Race Relations" for 1960, released Jan. 26 by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, is a valuable and penetrating document. It was done in printed form by the Tuskegee Institute Press.

B'ham Ala
The report follows the new yardstick devised by Tuskegee Institute for measuring the status of race relations and freedom developments in respect to the Negro group.

Wed. 2-8-61
One should take time to read this report in its entirety. For it tends to put into focus the numerous forces at work for a better democracy, a healthier civilization and for more intelligent understanding. From all indications there are now at work more constructive, positive, and dynamic forces than ever before. The church, the federal courts, the two major political parties and civil rights organizations provide a new freedom collocation, it seems to me.

The reports observes, however: "In most sections of the South, desegregation success were sporadically and incompletely reported, thereby preventing full understanding of how easily desegregation actually worked in many situations. The press gave wide coverage, however, to those conflict situations where resistance to desegregation was even temporarily effective."

Then the report lists some instances to illustrate its observation. Successful desegregation a positive development does not get the same emphasis and play as resistance to segregation, which is negative.

In the case of the South, resistance to intergration seems to fit into the heroics of Southern rebellion.

Also, the Report points out: "Citizens who had long suffered public segregation and discrimination were immensely heartened when both major political parties forth-

rightly discussed and later adopted platforms which promised to correct many inequities. This development offered new hope for significant advances in the citizenship status of every American and, thereby, fortold a fine quality of race relations than had been experienced in earlier years."

The political parties projected the civil rights discussion into the spotlight of world observation. Under the sunlight of public discussion came a better understanding of the sad status of human rights and the uneven opportunities open to pigmented minorities. It placed on the scales of public opinion the American promise of equality of opportunity and its failure to completely pay off at the action counter.

In another observation, the Report said: "The example of Negro college students in the South encouraged a countrywide re-examination of the moral consequences of the continuing delays in implementing desegregation. Leadership of Negro college youth appeared to reawaken on many college campuses throughout the nation a desire to grapple in serious conscience with major social issues—an interest which seemed to have been largely dormant since the close of World War II."

Meantime, college youth celebrated the anniversary of the organized new strategy for civil rights a few days ago. Racial segregation and customer refusal based wholly on race, have been placed anew under the spotlight of world view. Also it has made many of the local and national scene look with blinking eyes at artificial barriers which have no place among good men.

"In the effort to create a social and civic climate favorable to the desegregation efforts of Negro youth," the Report says, "leadership was provided by several college boards of trustees, by presidents and professors and by the National Student Association, by the Negro press and by some white editors. Officers of national, regional, state, and city human relations organizations and influential religious, professional social group were foremost in these efforts," it adds.

Scholars and college students seem to represent a new contingent of leadership. They are equipped

with intellectual tools, touched by the new ferment for freedom, and are bearers of a freshness of spirit. They are on the new social frontiers, which has experienced any kind of new enrollment has dwindled to two, Mississippi and South Carolina. Alabama is still without a single Negro student in either of its two state-supported universities, but there has been one Negro

RACE RELATIONS REPORT CITES
PROGRESS IN INTEGRATION

Justice
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Ministers Urge Race Tolerance

Thirty-five ministers in upper Prince Georges County have called upon "all people of good will" to prove by their actions that they believe in brotherhood.

Ignoring racial relations will only create greater tension, they said in a message.

The ministers belong to the Suburban Ministers' Union of Upper Prince Georges County, which approved the message at a recent meeting. The ministerial group has sent it to all members to sign. The group is headed by the Rev. W. Keith Custis, minister of the Riverdale Presbyterian Church.

Confessing the sin of omission, the ministers said, "We share in the guilt of the community through our own shortcomings and our failure to waken the conscience of the community." The statement continued:

"Recent events in our County and the likelihood of further such incidents where there has been dramatic evidence that Negro citizens do not share in all the freedoms and privileges of our country and community, have led us to see the urgency of this problem of all citizens of Prince Georges County.

"Furthermore, our County, by being located directly adjacent to the Capital City of Washington, is in an area toward which our whole Nation and the world look for leadership.

The statement said church should be "inclusive fellowships" and community life — housing, job opportunity, restaurants and recreational facilities—should not be affected by discrimination.

The Prince Georges County Commissioners have still to act on a request from the Ministers' Union, made in November, for appointment of a Humane Relations Commission designed to work on racial relations.

Fairfax Group Votes Attack On Race Bars Opposes Barriers At Amusements, Motels in County

Fairfax County's Council on Human Relations last night voted unanimously to attack racial barriers at theaters, bowling alleys and motels.

The group also endorsed a subcommittee request for cooperation with human relations councils in Arlington County and Alexandria to carry out similar moves there.

Under the measure adopted last night, the council will call on all operators of public amusements and motel keepers, along with public officials to state there is no obstacle to desegregation.

The group called the State's segregated seating law contrary to the United States Constitution. The State's attorney general and local Commonwealth's attorneys have said it does not apply to lunchrooms and restaurants, the committee report said, and it probably will not apply to outdoor theaters.

The report, presented by Noel Hemmendinger, said "discrimination . . . on grounds of race in places of public entertainment and accommodations can be quickly eradicated because, like the discrimination in restaurants and lunch counters, it does not truly reflect the customs or economic pattern of the community.

To carry out the move, the committee said the group should interview owners of the recreation and motel facilities, seek newspaper publicity, and circulate petitions.

The group last night drew high praise from Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, president of the Virginia Union University at Richmond and head of the State Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Henderson lauded the Fairfax group for its "broad-gauge program" and cited accomplishments in schools and inter-scholastic desegregation, along with desegregation moves in the county's lunch counters and restaurants.

He condemned efforts to achieve equality which focused "on techniques rather than on ends." As an example, he cited sit-in demonstrators who speak of "jail without bail."

Regional Council Head Says:

"Must Solve Race Issue If We Are To Survive..."

Groups like the Norfolk Council on Human Relations can help Virginia and the South "turn the race problem into a regional opportunity", the executive director of the Southern Regional Council told a Norfolk meeting Friday.

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar said such organizations represent "white southerners who feel a burden of guilt and Negroes who feel the grace of forgiveness."

IN VIEW OF the explosive growth of the world's population, we must solve (the South's race) problem if we are to survive," Dr. Dunbar said.

The United States may have one billion people in another 100 years, he said. "Under these conditions we can survive only if we learn that human personality must be treated with respect and kindness."

DR. DUNBAR was addressing the first meeting of the enlarged and strengthened Norfolk Council following its merger with the Women's Council on Interracial Cooperation. It followed a dinner at the Norfolk State College cafeteria.

Officers of the new Norfolk Council are Thomas W. Young, president; the Rev. William B. Abbot, first vice-president; Mrs. Marian Capps, second vice-president; the Rev. Richard B. Martin, recording secretary; the Rev. C. Fred Williams, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elsie Green, treasurer.

"CIVIL RIGHTS problems are no longer the concern of idealists," the speaker said.

"They are the mission of people who realize that there is no more practical problem than for the world's peoples to learn to live together."

He was introduced by J. J. Brewbaker, consultant to the Southern Regional Council and former superintendent of Norfolk schools.

DR. DUNBAR, borrowing a phrase coined by a liberal Georgia editor, said it is "mind-changing time in the South where civil rights are concerned."

"There is considerable evidence that a number of minds are changing," he said.

HE REVIEWED progress made toward desegregation of public schools and lunch counters in the South.

The speaker said much of the progress now being made is the result of a more active role in civil rights played by the Kennedy administration. He praised the administration for its policy of creating more employment opportunities for Negroes in the government.

"BUT TWO actions have meant more than any others," he said. He said there were:

1) The appointment of Negroes to high positions in government, and

2) Active participation of the Justice Department in school desegregation cases in Louisiana and Virginia.

Dr. Dunbar said it was very significant that President Kennedy sent a Negro, Robert Wharton, to Norway as ambassador. "It proved that Negroes can render service in other nations as well as in Africa," he said.

HE SAID THE South had failed to utilize the great human resources at its disposal.

Others appearing on the program were Mrs. Paul Puryear, retiring president of the Women's Council, who presided until the election of officers, and Daniel Bowers, executive director of the Virginia Council of Human Relations, who is resigning June 1 to accept the ministry of First Congregational Christian Church, Portsmouth.

Rev. Mr. Martin, gave the invocation and the Rev. Thomas M. Venable, pronounced the benediction.